

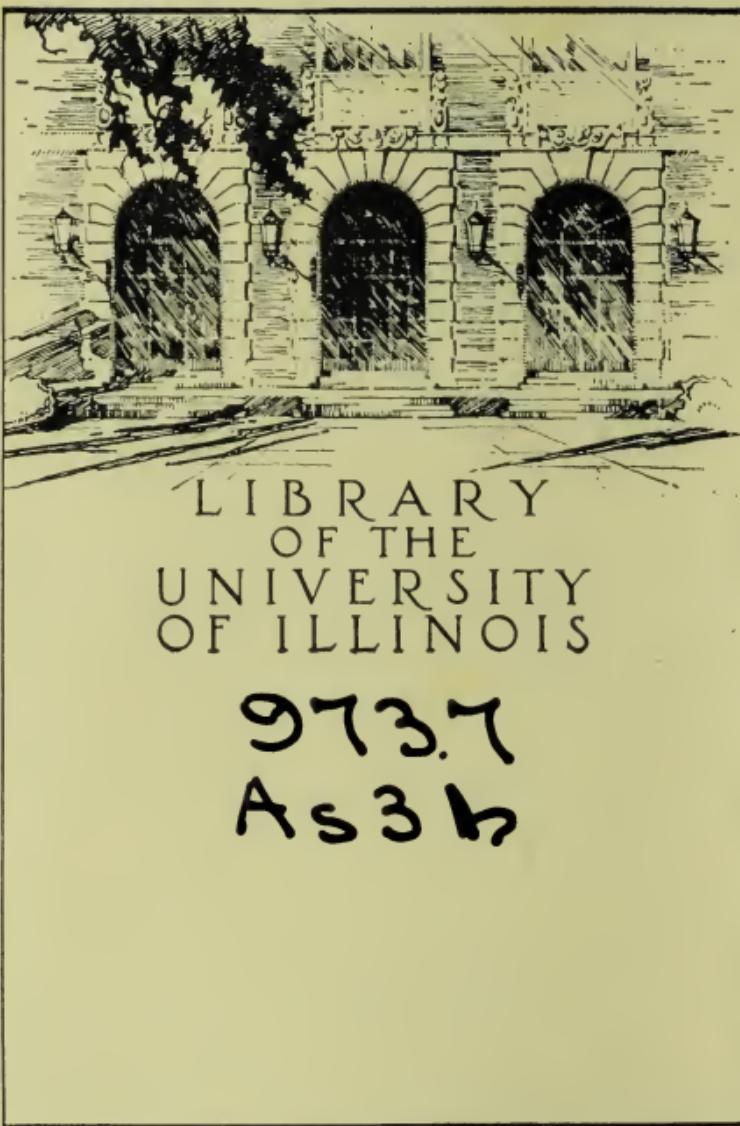
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THE
HISTORICAL
WAR MAP.

The title is centered on a green background with a decorative circular border at the top. Below the title is a decorative vine with leaves and small flowers.

ASHER & ADAMS.

Indianapolis, Indiana.



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REBELLION RECORD.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860 hastened the long premeditated rebellion of the Southern States.

Recent developments furnish reasons for believing that if Mr. Fremont had been elected in 1856, the rebellion would have taken place at that time; but the success of Mr. Buchanan left the government under the control of the southern politicians and rendered a revolution unnecessary.

The extension and perpetuation of slavery was the main object of the cotton growing States, before which all others gave away. So long as they could secure this end in and through the Union, they were willing to remain, but when they failed to do so, they were determined to seek it outside of the Union, at the risk of war with all its evils.

Before the election of Mr. Lincoln, Senator Iverson, of Georgia, made the following declaration:

"Slavery must be maintained in the Union if possible, out of it if necessary; peaceably if we may, forcibly, if we must."

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, used the following language:

"I want Cuba, I want Tamaulipas, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. I would spread the blessings of slavery

like the religion of our divine Master, to the utter most ends of the earth. Whether we can obtain the territory while the Union lasts I do not know; I fear we can not. But I would make an honest effort, and if we failed, I would go out of the Union and try it there."

The "Southern Rights Association" of Beaufort, S. C., adopted the following resolutions:

"We will agitate, agitate, agitate this question until we shall finally dissolve all political connection with the North, and establish a government at the South, with new guards for our future security."

These and similar declarations showed plainly the designs of the South.

The storm had been gathering for thirty years; its distant mutterings had been repeatedly heard, but suffered to pass almost unheeded. The strong will of Jackson, suppressed the incipient rebellion in 1832; and had a Jackson been in the presidential chair, the rebellion of 1860, might have been nipped in the bud. But Providence ordered otherwise.

The feeble old man who then occupied the White House had not the courage to grapple with the difficulties, had his patriotism been equal to the task. It requires the utmost strength of charity to believe that Mr. Buchanan was loyal, and if he had been, his policy and inaction were destructive to the country.

He perhaps did not desire the destruction of the Union, but fettered by his views of the powers of government, he scarcely moved a finger in its defense. In regard to the right of the general government to coerce a seceding State, the President in his annual message said—"The question fairly stated is—Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the

power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or any other department of the federal government." This was in December, 1860. The following February, in a special message to Congress he said. "In my annual message I expressed the conviction which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right by its own act to secede from the Union, or to throw off its federal obligations at pleasure." These were Mr. Buchanan's views and his practice conformed to them.

In his message of Feb. 1861, Mr. Buchanan said, "The right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the federal officers in the execution of their legal functions and against those who assail the property of the federal government, is clear and undeniable." And yet he entered into an agreement with the secessionists not to interfere with the condition of the forts in Charleston harbor; and refused to reinforce the garrisons at any of the forts in the southern States, though urged to do so by Generals Scott and Wool. Major Anderson who commanded the garrison at Fort Sumter, asked repeatedly for help, but asked in vain.

Indebted to the southern States for the place he occupied, and united by party ties to the leaders of the rebellion, he suffered the plans of the traitors to be perfected with but little interference on his part. His unsteady will, and time serving principles, led him to treat treason as a difficulty to be met with concession and compromise, and not as a foe to be

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erushed and a crime to be punished. The cabinet was divided. Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, was a loyal man and a true patriot; but unwilling to serve with his traitorous colleagues, and disgusted with the inaction of the President, he resigned December 14th. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury had resigned a few days before, and gone South to take an active part in the rebellion. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, retained his place until the government had determined to send provisions to Major Anderson, then betraying this fact to the rebels, resigned. John B. Floyd of Virginia, was Secretary of War. Sworn to support the Constitution, and drawing his salary from the National Treasury, he took advantage of his position to transfer large quantities of arms to southern arsenals where they could be easily seized by the rebels. Not content with aiding the rebellion, he defrauded the government of large sums of money for his own benefit. When the President refused to order Major Anderson back from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, Mr. Floyd resigned, charging the President with a violation of his agreement with the South Carolina authorities.

The Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, was appointed Secretary of War. Mr. Thomas of New York, was made Secretary of the Treasury, but resigned in a few days, and was succeeded by Hon. John A. Dix of New York. After these changes had been made, the government showed a little more life and vigor.

The people of the North were engaged in the quiet pursuit of their various callings, unconscious of the danger which threatened them; no preparations had been made for war; no arms had been accumulated; the northern arsenals had been almost

emptied by the great thief of modern times, John B. Floyd. When we look at the quiet security of the North, and then turn and look at the active preparation of the South, which had been going on for years; at their prompt and vigorous measures, and knowing the imbecility of the National Executive; knowing that three members of the cabinet were traitors; that the forts in the South had been suffered to fall into the hands of the rebels; that National troops had been betrayed, and National vessels treacherously surrendered, we can not fail to see a kind Providence restraining the powers of evil, and protecting the National life and the people of the North.

This rebellion is the only instance that the world furnishes of an enlightened people engaging in war, solely for the purpose of propagating domestic slavery. This infamous trade heretofore confined to barbarous tribes has been taken up by the Southern Confederacy, and its sympathizing friends in the North. The following record will give the dates of the principal events which have occurred since the presidential election.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

Nov. 6.—The election for President and Vice-President of the United States took place resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Vice-President. The total popular vote was 4,661,770; of which Mr. Lincoln received 1,857,610; Mr. Douglas 1,365,976; Mr. Breckinridge 847,553, and Mr. Bell 590,631.

Nov. 7.—The news of Mr. Lincolns election received at Charleston, South Carolina, with cheers

for a Southern Confederacy. The "Palmetto Flag" was hoisted on the vessels in the harbor.

Nov. 9.—Attempt to seize the arms in Fort Moultrie.

Nov. 10.—A bill was introduced into the South Carolina legislature to raise and equip 10,000 men. The legislature also ordered the election of a convention, to consider the question of secession.—Jas. Chester, United States Senator from South Carolina resigned.

Nov. 11.—Senator Hammond of South Carolina, resigned.

Nov. 15.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, called an extra session of the legislature.

Nov. 18.—The Georgia legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to arm the State.—Major Anderson, sent to Fort Moultrie to relieve Colonel Gardner, ordered to Texas.

Nov. 19.—Governor Moore, called an extra session of the Louisiana legislature.

DECEMBER, 1860.

Dec. 1.—The Florida legislature ordered the election of a convention.—Great secession meeting in Memphis.

Dec. 3.—Congress met.—The President denied the right of a State to secede, and the right of the general government to coerce a seceding State.

Dec. 5.—The election of delegates to the South Carolina convention took place. The successful candidates were immediate secessionists.

Dec. 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury resigned.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, resigned

—The Louisiana legislature ordered the election of a convention, and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.

Dec. 13.—An extra session of the cabinet was held to consider the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie, the president opposed it and the reinforcements were not sent.

Dec. 14.—General Cass, Secretary of State, resigned.

Dec. 17.—The South Carolina convention assembled.

Dec. 18.—The Crittenden Compromise introduced in the United States Senate. It proposed, "To renew the Missouri Line of $36^{\circ} 30'$, to prohibit slavery North, and permit it South of that line; new States to be admitted with or without slavery as their constitution might provide; to prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in any State or in the District of Columbia so long as it existed in Maryland or Virginia; to permit the free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; to pay for fugitive slaves when rescued after arrest; to repeal the inequality of commissioners fees in Fugitive Slave Act, and to ask the repeal of personal liberty bills in the northern States."

Dec. 19.—Governor Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner.

Dec. 20.—The South Carolina convention adopted a secession ordinance; the vote was unanimous.—President Buchanan sent a message to the South Carolina convention, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the convention to respect the Federal laws. The convention refused to make any promises.

Dec. 22.—The Crittenden Compromise voted down in the Senate committee of 13.

Dec. 24.—The people of Pittsburgh put a stop to the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal at that place to southern forts.—Governor Moore called an extra session of the Alabama legislature.—The election of members of the Alabama convention took place; the majority for secession was over 50,000.—South Carolina members of Congress resigned.

Dec. 26.—Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie and took possession of Fort Sumter. He had with him only 111 men.—The South Carolina commissioners arrived in Washington. The President refused to receive them.

Dec. 27.—The Revenue Cutter, William Aiken, treacherously surrendered by Captain M. S. Coste, to the South Carolina authorities.

Dec. 28. South Carolina seized the government property in Charleston, and took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 29.—John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned because the President would not order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 31.—South Carolina sent commissioners to the other slave States to make arrangements for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

JANUARY, 1861.

Jan. 2.—Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, took possession of Fort Macon.—Georgia troops seized Fort Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States arsenal at Savannah.

Jan. 4.—Governor Moore, of Alabama, seized Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mo-

bile.—According to a proclamation of the President, this day was observed throughout the Free and Border slave States as a fast day.

Jan. 7.—The State conventions of Alabama and Mississippi, and the legislatures of Virginia and Tennessee, assembled.

Jan. 8.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior resigned, after betraying the sailing of the Star of the West with supplies for Fort Sumter.—Fort Johnson at Wilmington, and Caswell at Oak Island, seized by North Carolina.

Jan. 9.—The steamer Star of the West fired on by the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, and driven back.—Mississippi Convention passed a secession ordinance by a vote of 84 to 15.

Jan. 10.—The Florida Convention adopted an ordinance of secession by a vote of 62 to 7.—Florida seized Fort McRae.

Jan. 11.—Alabama seceded; the vote in Convention was, ayes 61; noes 39.—P. B. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury resigned, and was succeeded by John A. Dix, of New York.—The Governor of Louisiana seized Forts Philip and Jackson, on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike and Macomb, on Lake Ponchartrain.

Jan. 13.—Florida troops took possession of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barancas.—Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, refused to obey Com. Armstrong's order to surrender the fort to the Florida troops, and thus saved that important place to the Union.

Jan. 16.—The Legislature of Arkansas called a Convention. Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, de-

manded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter, which was refused.—The Missouri Legislature voted to hold a Convention.

Jan. 18.—The Legislature of Virginia appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

Jan. 19.—Georgia adopted a secession ordinance by a vote of 208 to 89.

Jan. 21.—Members of Congress from Alabama resigned.—Jefferson Davis resigned his place in the Senate.

Jan. 23.—Georgia Members of Congress resigned.

Jan. 24.—The rebels seized the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 26.—The Louisiana Legislature passed a secession ordinance by a vote of 113 to 17.

Jan. 30.—The North Carolina Legislature submitted the Convention question to the people. This was the first instance in all the South of the will of the people being consulted in regard to the question of secession.—John P. Floyd, of Virginia, indicted by a Grand Jury for malfeasance and conspiracy.—The revenue cutters Cass, at Mobile, and McLellan, at New Orleans, surrendered to the rebel authorities by their commanders.

FEBRUARY, 1861.

Feb. 1.—The Texas Convention passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 166 to 7, to be submitted to the people.—The Louisiana authorities seized the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans.

Feb. 4.—Delegates from the seceded States met at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a Confederate Government.—The Peace Congress met at Washington; Ex-President Tyler was chosen president.

Feb. 8.—The U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock was surrendered to Arkansas.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens elected Provisional President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 13.—The electoral vote counted. Abraham Lincoln received 180 votes, Stephen A. Douglass 12, John C. Breckenridge 72, and John Bell 39.

Feb. 19.—Fort Kearny, Kansas, seized by the rebels, but retaken soon after by the Unionists.

Feb. 23. General Twiggs surrendered a large amount of government property in Texas, valued at \$1,200,000, to the rebels.

MARCH, 1861.

March 1.—Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.—Peace Congress adjourned.

March 2.—The revenue cutter Dodge surrendered to the rebels at Galveston, Texas.

March 4.—The ordinance of secession passed by the Texas Convention and submitted to the people, having been adopted by a majority of about 40,000, the Convention declared the State out of the Union.

March 5.—Gen. Beauregard took command of the troops at Charleston.

March 6.—Fort Brown on the Rio Grande, which Capt. Hill, U. S. A., had refused to deliver up under Gen. Twiggs' order, was surrendered by special agreement. The Federal troops evacuated the fort and sailed for Key West and Tortugas.

March 28.—The vote of Louisiana on secession made public. For secession 20,448; against it 17,296.

March 30.—The Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 78 to 7.

APRIL, 1861.

April 3.—The South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 114 to 16.—An unknown schooner fired into by the batteries at Morris Island. No damage done.

April 4.—The Virginia Convention by a vote of 89 to 45, refused to submit an ordinance of secession to the people.

April 7.—All intercourse between Fort Sumter and Charleston stopped by order of Beauregard.—The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

April 8.—The Federal Government notified the South Carolina authorities that provision would be sent to Major Anderson by force if necessary.—The State Department refused to recognize the Confederate States Commissioners.

April 11.—Troops are stationed in Washington and the oath of fidelity administered to the men.—The Rebel Commissioners left Washington.—Gen. Beauregard demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, which Major Anderson refused.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

April 12.—The rebels had previous to this time constructed batteries on Morris Island, Sullivan Island, and Cumming's Point, beside occupying Fort Moultrie; they had also built a powerful floating battery, all of which were employed in the attack on Sumter. Fort Moultrie opened fire at four o'clock

in the morning. Fort Sumter did not reply until seven o'clock. The firing was kept up with vigor by both sides. Major Anderson had under his command 111 men, including officers, musicians and laborers.—The Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.—Fort Pickens reinforced.

April 13.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued; early in the day the officers' quarters were fired by a shell; by noon most of the wood work was on fire; Sumter's fire was almost silenced, when Gen. Wigfall came with a flag of truce and arrangements were made for evacuating the fort. The terms were, that the garrison should take all its individual and company property, that they should march out with their side and other arms in their own way, at their own time, and that they should salute their flag and take it with them. While saluting the flag at the fiftieth and last discharge, there was a premature explosion which killed one and wounded several others. The rebel loss is not known. After saluting the flag, the garrison marched out to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

April 14.—Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter and sailed for New York.—Gov. Yates, of Illinois, called an extra session of the Legislature to meet April 22d.

April 15.—The President issued his proclamation commanding all persons in arms against the government to disperse within twenty days; also calling for 75,000 volunteers.—The New York Legislature authorized the raising of 30,000 men, and appropriated \$3,000,000 for their equipment and support.—The President called an extra session of Congress to meet July 4th.

April 16.—The Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri refused to furnish troops under the President's proclamation.—The Confederate Government called for 32,000 men.

April 17.—The Virginia Convention adopted a secession ordinance in secret session by a vote of 60 to 53, to be submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday of May. The passage of the ordinance was kept secret, and forces were sent to seize the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the Gosport Navy Yard. A convention was also ratified with the so-called Confederate States by which all the military power of the State was placed under the control of the President of the Southern Confederacy. All this was done before the people had voted on the question. South Carolina was bold and defiant in her treason, but the action of Virginia was false, treacherous and infamous.—Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation offering letters of marque and reprisal to all who wished to engage in privateering.

April 18.—The U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Lieut. Jones to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.—Virginia placed obstructions in the channel at Norfolk to prevent the sailing of U. S. war vessels from that place.—Col. Cake with 400 men of the 25th Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in Washington. These were the first troops to enter the city for its defence.

April 19.—The steamer Star of the West seized by the rebels at Indianola, Texas.—The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment while passing through Baltimore was attacked by a mob. Two soldiers were wounded. The troops fired upon the mob killing eleven and wounding many.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the ports of South Carolina,

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in a state of blockade.—Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, added to the military department of Washington, and placed under the command of Gen. Patterson.—The City Council of Philadelphia appropriated \$1,000,000 to equip the volunteers and support their families.

April 20.—The Governor of North Carolina seized the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.—Several bridges on the Northern Pennsylvania R. R. destroyed by Maryland rebels, to prevent the passage of troops to Washington.—The U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized by the Secessionists and the arms distributed among the surrounding counties.—The Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by Gen. McCauley, to keep it from the rebels; the war vessels Delaware, Pennsylvania, Columbus, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, Germantown, Plymouth, Dolphin, and United States, were scuttled and set on fire; the Cumberland was towed out.—The 4th Massachusetts Regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe.—A special meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature called for the 30th, by proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

April 21.—The Federal Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.—Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., mobbed at Lynchburg, Va.

April 22.—The U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., seized by the rebels.—Arkansas seized the Arsenal at Napoleon.

April 24.—Fort Smith, Ark., seized by the rebels under Senator Boland.—Cairo, Ill., occupied by Union troops.

April 25.—Major Sibley surrendered 450 U. S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn, at Saluria, Texas.

—A company of Illinois volunteers, acting under the authority of the Government, removed 22,000 stand of arms from the Arsenal at St. Louis to Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy.—Volunteers from the extreme South began making their way to Virginia.—Gen. Harney arrested at Harper's Ferry by the rebels, but released shortly after.

April 27.—The steamer Helmick, loaded with powder and munitions of war for the South, seized at Cairo.—The blockade extended to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia.—All the officers of the army were required to take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the 10th Article of War.

April 29.—The Indiana Legislature appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.—The Maryland House of Delegates voted against secession, 53 to 13.—Gov. Harris, of Tenn., seized bonds and money in the Collector's hands at Nashville, belonging to the Federal Government.—Three steamships seized at New Orleans, by order of Gov. Moore, of Louisiana.

MAY, 1861.

May 1.—The North Carolina Legislature passed a bill calling a State Convention, to meet on the 20th of May.—The Legislature of Tennessee, without any pretense of a separation, passed an act in secret session, authorizing the Governor to form a league with the Southern Confederacy.

May 3.—Gov. Letcher called out the militia to defend Virginia.—President Lincoln called for 42,000 three years volunteers; 22,000 troops for the regular army, and 18,000 seamen.—Fourteen companies of Kentucky volunteers offered their services to the Secretary of War, notwithstanding the Gov-

ernor's refusal.—The Connecticut Legislature appropriated \$2,000,000 for military purposes.

May 4.—Gen. McClellan placed in command of the department of Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.—According to New Orleans papers Gen. Bragg had 6,000 men at Pensacola.—Union meetings were held at Preston County, Va., and at Wheeling, Va.

May 5.—Gen. Butler commanding the 6th Massachusetts and 8th New York Regiments, took possession of the Relay House, Maryland.

May 6.—The Arkansas Convention passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 69 to 1.—The Tennessee Legislature adopted a secession ordinance in secret session to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

May 10.—A mob attacked the Home Guard at St. Louis; the Guard fired on the rioters, killing seven.—A rebel force of 800 men, under Gen. Frost, surrendered to Captain (afterwards General) Lyon, at St. Louis.

May 11.—The mob made another attack on the Home Guard in St. Louis.—Blockade of Charleston, S. C., established by the steamer Niagara.

May 13.—A convention composed of delegates from 35 counties met at Wheeling, Va., to consider the policy of forming a new state.

May 14.—A schooner loaded with arms for the rebels, also a large number of guns in Baltimore, seized by the forces under Gen. Butler. The ship Argo with a cargo of tobacco valued at \$150,000, captured by the U. S. gun boat Quaker City.

May 16.—A bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. destroyed.—Gen. Scott ordered the fortification

of Arlington Heights.—200 Secessionist dispersed at Liberty, Mo.

May 17.—Secession spies arrested in Washington by order of Gen. Scott.—Adams Express Company prohibited from carrying packages or letters south of Washington.—The rebels commence fortifying Harpers' Ferry.—Secessionists dispersed at Potosi, Mo.

May 18.—The Military Department of Virginia created, comprising Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina. Headquarters at Fortress Monroe, Commander General Butler.

May 19.—The rebel batteries at Sewall's Point attacked by U. S. steamers.—Two schooners with rebel troops on board captured by the U. S. steamer Freeborn.

May 20.—Telegraphic dispatches throughout the North seized by order of the Government.—The North Carolina secession ordinance adopted.—Gov. Magoffin proclaimed the neutrality of Kentucky.

May 21.—Gen. Price of the Missouri militia and Gen. Harney, U. S. A., agreed upon a plan to preserve the public peace; Gen. Price to maintain order in the state, if Gen. Harney did not make any movement of the troops under his command.

May 22.—Fortifications of Ship Island destroyed to keep them from the enemy.

May 24.—13,000 troops crossed the Potomac into Virginia.—Alexandria occupied by Federal troops.—Col. Ellsworth shot by Jackson; the murderer was instantly killed.—Arlington Heights occupied by Union troops.

May 25.—The Union troops destroyed seven bridges and five miles of the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburg.

May 26.—Western Virginia gave a large majority in favor of the Union.—The port of New Orleans was blockaded by the sloop-of-war Brooklyn.—All postal service in the seceded states suspended by order of the Postmaster General, to take effect June 1st.

May 31.—The steamers Freeborn and Anacosta engage the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek.

JUNE, 1861.

June 1.—Lieut. Tompkins, with 47 men, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killing Capt. Marr and several others. Union loss, 2 killed.—The steamers Freeborn and Anacosta engage the batteries at Aquia Creek a second time. Skirmish at Williamsport, Md., between the rebels and a company of Home Guard.

June 3.—Col. Kelly defeated the rebels at Phillipi, Va., killing 15. Col. Kelly was severely wounded.—Hon. S. A. Douglas died at Chicago.—Gen. Beauregard arrived and assumed command of the Confederate forces at Manasas Junction, Va.—The voluntary contributions in the Northern States to carry on the war amounted this day to over thirty-two millions.

June 6.—The Harriet Lane attacked the batteries at Pig Point, near Fortress Monroe.—A company of rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria, Va., take the oath of allegiance and are let go.

BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL.

June 10.—Three regiments of Union troops under the command of Gen. Pierce, were defeated with a loss of 16 killed, among them Major Winthrop, and 41 wounded.

June 11.—Skirmish at Romney, Va.—Wheeling Convention met.

June 14.—The rebels evacuated Harpers' Ferry, after burning the bridges and destroying all available property; the Armory machinery was taken to Richmond.

June 15.—The U. S. brig Perry arrived at New York with the privateer Savannah, captured June 4th.

June 16.—Slight skirmishes at Seneca Mills and Newport News, Va.

June 17.—The Wheeling Convention unanimously declared Western Virginia independent of the rebel portion of the State.—A train of cars with 275 Ohio volunteers under the command of Col. Schenck, was fired upon from a masked battery, near Vienna, Va.; 8 were killed and 12 wounded.—Another street fight in St. Louis, 6 rioters were killed.—Gen. Lyon defeated the rebels at Booneville, Mo., with a loss of about 30 killed and 50 wounded; Union loss was 2 killed and 9 wounded.

June 19.—A skirmish took place at Cole Camp, Mo., between a body of Secessionists and a company of Home Guards; the latter were defeated with a loss of 10 killed, 20 wounded, and 30 prisoners.—A Confederate camp near Phillipi, Va., broken up.—A detachment of the U. S. Regulars captured a number of rebels, with their arms and ammunition, at Liberty, Mo.

June 20.—The Union Convention elected Frank D. Pierpont Governor of Virginia.—Gen. McClellan assumed command in person of the army in Western Virginia.

June 23.—Forty-eight locomotives belonging to

the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., valued at \$400,000 destroyed by the rebels.

June 24.—The U. S. gunboat Pawnee attacked the rebel battery at Mathias Point.—A spy arrested at Washington, with a full detail of the number and position of the troops and batteries, and the best plan of attack on the city.

June 26.—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia.

June 27.—George P. Kane, Marshal of Baltimore Police, arrested by Gen. Banks and sent to Fort McHenry.—Skirmish at Patterson's Creek, Va.—The steamers Pawnee, Resolute, and Freeborn, made a second attack on the rebel battery at Mathias Point; Capt. Ward, commanding the Federal force, was killed.

June 29.—The rebel privateer Sumter escaped from New Orleans.—The rebels made a dash at Harper's Ferry, destroying several boats and a railroad bridge.

JULY, 1861.

July 1.—Fight at Buchannon, Va., rebels routed.

July 2.—Gen. Patterson defeated the Confederates at Falling Water, Va.; Union loss, 3 killed and 10 wounded.

July 3.—Skirmish at Newport News, Va.—A rebel company of 94 men captured at Neosho, Mo.

July 4.—Rebels seized the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.—Congress met in extra session.

BATTLE OF CARTHAGE, Mo.

July 5.—The Confederates were commanded by

Gov. Jackson, the Federal troops numbering 1,500, by Col. Sigel. After a protracted contest Col. Sigel retreated to Springfield. The Union loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded.

July 6.—Gen. Fremont appointed to the command of the Western Department, consisting of the State of Illinois, and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and east of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at St. Louis.—45 men belonging to the 3rd Ohio regiment, cut their way through an ambuscade, near Buchanan, Va.

July 10.—Skirmish at Laurel Hill, Va., rebels defeated. Union loss, 2 killed and 2 wounded.—Skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo.

July 11.—The following Senators were expelled from the U. S. Senate: J. M. Mason, R. M. Hunter, of Virginia; T. L. Clingham and Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; L. T. Wigfall and J. U. Hemphill of Texas; C. B. Mitchell and W. K. Sebastian, of Arkansas; and A. O. F. Nicholson, of Tennessee.

BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

July 12.—The Federal troops under the command of Col. Rosecrans, defeated the enemy under Col. Pegram. Union loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded. The rebels lost their wagons, guns, camp equipage, and about 800 prisoners, besides 150 killed and wounded.

July 13.—The Confederates under Gen. Garnett were defeated at Carrick's Ford, Va. The rebel Gen. Garnett was killed. Union loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Battle of Scareytown, Va.—The Federals under

Col. Lowe, were defeated with a loss of 9 killed, 40 wounded and missing.

July 15.—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va. The rebel cavalry under Col. Stuart made the attack, but were defeated.

July 16.—Skirmish at Millville, Mo., and at Barboursville, Va.—Tilghman, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York.—President Lincoln authorized to call out the militia and accept the services of 500,000 men.

July 17.—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo., rebels driven back.

FIGHT AT BLACKBURN FORD.

July 18.—The Federal troops under command of Gen. Tyler, made the attack, but after three hours fighting were ordered to fall back to Centreville; their loss was 19 killed and 64 wounded and missing.—A slight skirmish took place at Harrisonville, Mo.—The Department of Maryland created, and Gen. John A. Dix placed in command. Headquarters at Baltimore.

July 19.—Gen. Banks superseded Gen. Patterson to command the Department of the Shenandoah. Headquarters in the field.

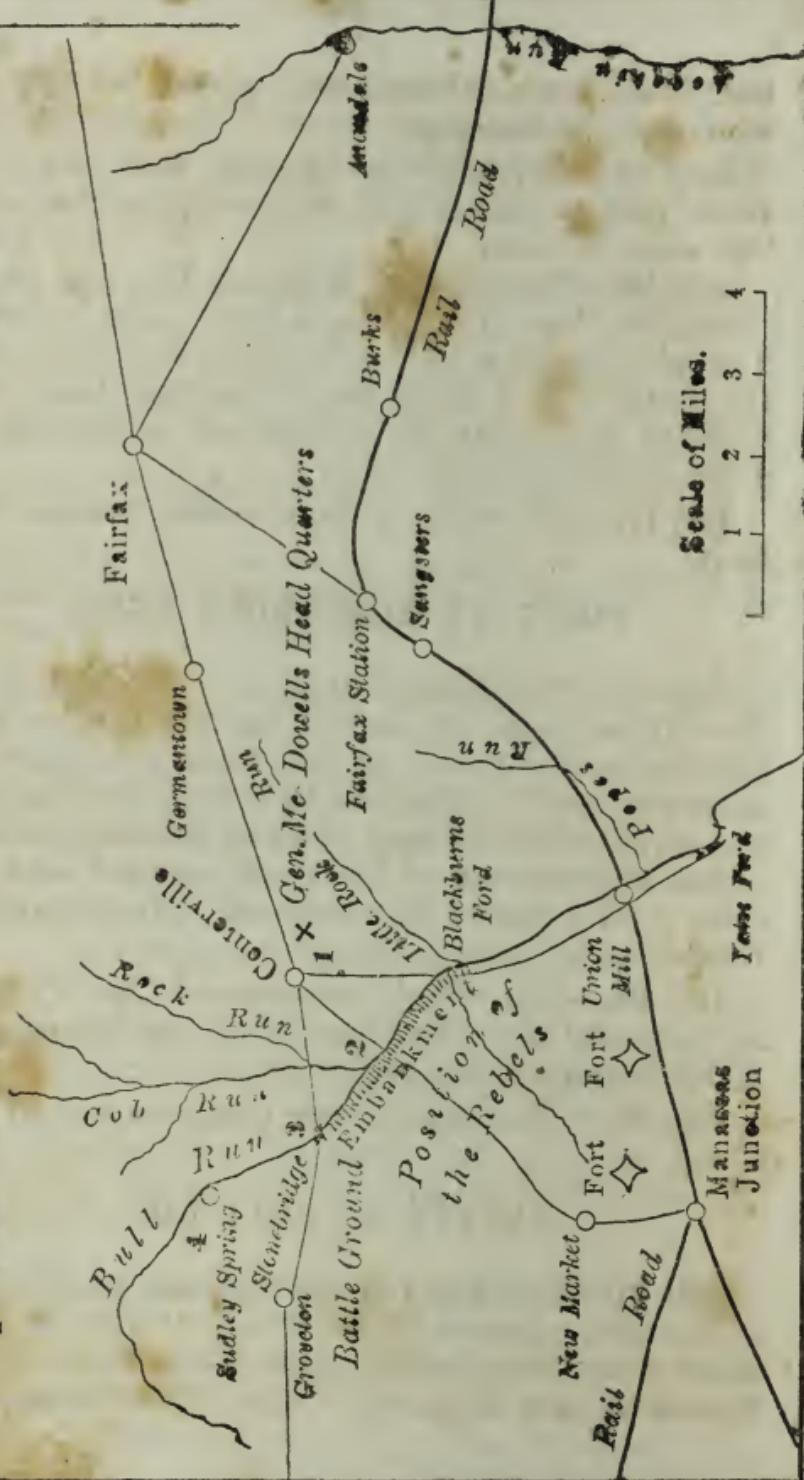
July 20.—The Confederate Congress met at Richmond.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

July 21.—The Army of the Potomac 45,000 strong, under the command of Brig. Gen. McDowell left its camp near Washington, July 17. The army was formed in five divisions. Gen. Tyler commanded

1.—Miles' Division.
 2.—Richardson's Division.
 3.—Tyler's Division.
 4.—Hunter's Division.

MAP OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.



the 1st Division, Col. Hunter the 2d, Col. Heintzelman the 3d, Col. Runyon the 4th, and Col. Miles the 5th. Col. Runyon's division remained in the rear, between Centreville and Fairfax, and took no part in the battle. The enemy, in numbers about equal to the attacking force, occupied a position at Manasas naturally strong, and made doubly so by art. The battle was commenced on Sunday morning by the Union troops and was fought skilfully and bravely; the enemy were driven from a portion of their works, and the chances were decidedly in favor of the Federals; but the arrival of the rebel Gen. Johnson with large reinforcements, turned the scale; at the same time a panic seized upon the troops, and they commenced a disgraceful and disorderly retreat towards Washington. The Federal loss was 481 killed, 104 wounded, and 1,216 missing. The rebel loss, according to Gen. Beauregard, the rebel commander's report, was 269 killed and 1,483 wounded.

July 22.—Gen. McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac.—Three months volunteers began to return home.

July 24.—Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, treacherously surrendered to the enemy by Major Lynde, U. S. A. All the arms and supplies were delivered up, and the soldiers released on parole.

July 25.—Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the army in Western Virginia.

July 31.—The City Council of Cincinnati appropriated 23,000 to aid in relieving the families of volunteers from Hamilton County, Ohio.

AUGUST, 1861.

Aug. 1.—The rebels retreated from Harpers Ferry to Leesburg.—The privateer Petrel which escaped

from Charleston, July 1st, was sunk by the St. Lawrence, and the crew taken prisoners.

Aug. 2.—Gen. Lyon defeated the Confederates at Dug Spring, Mo. Union loss was 8 killed 36 wounded.—Skirmish at Athens, Mo.—The vessels engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels of Virginia and North Caroline were destroyed in Pocomoke Sound.

Aug. 3.—Congress passed a bill for raising \$20,000,000 by direct taxation.—The Charleston Mercury demanded that all the prisoners taken at Bull Run should be incarcerated and put in irons.—The steamer Geo. Weems seized by the Baltimore police, concealed arms were found on board. Congress passed the Confiscation bill.

Aug. 5.—Com. Alden bombarded Galveston, Tex. but little damage was done.—A slight skirmish took place at the Point of Rocks, Md.

Aug. 6.—The extra session of Congress closed.

Aug. 7.—The village of Hampton, Va., destroyed by the rebels.—The privateer York burned by the U. S. gunboat Union, crew taken prisoners.

Aug. 8.—Skirmish at Lovetteville, Va.

Aug. 9.—Rebels repulsed at Potosi, Mo.

BATTLE OF WILSON CREEK, MO.

Aug. 10.—Gen. Lyon, with 5,000 Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas troops, attacked a Confederate force double that of his own at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Mo. After a hard fight of six hours, Gen. Lyon being killed, the Union troops under the command of Col. Sigel and Major Sturgis, retired to Springfield. The enemy did not pursue. Union loss was 223 killed, and 1012 wounded and missing.

Gen. Culloch, commanding the rebels, reported 265 killed and 800 wounded. The Union cause sustained a heavy loss in the death of Gen. Lyon.

Aug. 12.—President Lincoln appointed the 30th of September as a fast day.

Aug. 13.—Skirmish at Grafton, Va.

Aug. 14.—Gen. Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis.—The "War Bulletin" and the "Missourian," two papers devoted to Southern interest in St. Louis, suppressed by the Provost Marshal.

Aug. 15.—Jefferson Davis ordered all Northern men to leave the South in forty days.

Aug. 16.—The navigation of the Potomac almost stopped by rebel batteries.—Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe.

Aug. 18. The privateer Jeff. Davis wrecked on the St. Augustine Bar, coast of Florida.—Skirmish at Pohick Church, near Washington.

Aug. 20.—Skirmish at Newport News, Va.

Aug. 21.—Col. Dougherty with 300 Illinois troops, dispersed a rebel force at Charleston, Mo. Union loss 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Aug. 26.—The 7th Ohio regiment, 900 strong, were surprised at Summerville, Va., while at breakfast, by the rebels under Gen. Floyd, but fought their way out, with a loss of 6 officers; whole number killed not known.—The Hatteras expedition sailed.

Aug. 28.—Fort Clark on the coast of North Carolina captured.

Aug. 29.—Fort Hatteras surrendered to the Union forces. Rebel loss was 49 killed, 51 wounded, and 691 prisoners. The Federals lost none.

Aug. 30.—Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke Inlet, abandoned by the Confederates.

Aug. 31.—A skirmish took place at Munson's Hill, Va. 2 Union men were killed and 2 wounded.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Sept. 1.—The Kentucky Legislature met. Union majority in the Senate, 16; in the House, 52.—The dock at Pensacola burned.—A skirmish took place at Bennett's Mills, Mo., between the Home Guard and the Confederates, in which the Unionists lost 2 killed and 8 wounded.—Fight at Booneville, Va.; the rebels were defeated and the town destroyed. Union loss 6 wounded.

Sept. 3.—Accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R., caused by the rebels partially destroying a bridge.

Sept. 4.—The Confederates under Gen. Polk took possession of Columbus, Ky.—The rebels attempted to cross the Potomac at Great Falls, but were repulsed.

Sept. 6.—Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky.

BATTLE OF CARNIFEX FERRY

Sept. 10.—Gen. Rosecrans, with 4,500 troops attacked the rebels under Floyd, in their entrenched camp at Gauley River, near Carnifex Ferry. After several hours fighting, darkness put an end to the contest. During the night Floyd retreated, destroying the bridge over Gauley River, thus preventing pursuit. The Federal loss was 15 killed and 70 wounded.—A naval engagement took place on the Mississippi between the U. S. gunboats Conestoga

and Lexington, and two confederate boats, assisted by a battery at Lucas Bend. The battery was silenced, and the rebel boats driven to Columbus.

Sept. 11.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va. Union loss 6 killed and 8 wounded.—President Lincoln modified Gen. Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Cheat Mountain. Col. J. A. Washington, proprietor of Mt. Vernon, was killed. Union loss 9 killed and 12 wounded.

Sept. 14.—The privateer Judith destroyed at Pensacola.

Sept. 17.—Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. near Huron, Ind. About 100 of the 19th Illinois regiment were killed or wounded.—Skirmish between the 3d Iowa regiment and a band of Confederates at Blue Mills, Mo. The Federal troops were compelled to fall back, but receiving reinforcements, rallied, when the rebels retreated. Union loss 12 killed and 85 wounded.

Sept. 18.—Col. Frank Blair arrested by order of Gen. Fremont.—The Maryland Legislature closed by the Provost Marshal, all the secession members were sent to Fort McHenry.

Sept. 19.—Gov. Morehead, Reuben Merrett, and M. A. Barr, arrested in Louisville, Ky., for treason.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, Mo.

Sept. 20.—Colonel Mulligan with 2,460 men, while occupying the town of Lexington, Mo., was attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy. After a gallant defense of four days, during one half of which time they were without water,

the National troops were compelled to surrender. During the siege the whole Union loss was 39 killed and 120 wounded.

Sept. 21.—John C. Breckenridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the rebels.—Gen. Lane defeated a rebel force at Papinsville, Mo. Federal loss 17 killed.

Sept. 29.—Baker's California regiment and Baxter's Philadelphia volunteers mistook each other for rebels, and fired killing 15, and wounding 30.

OCTOBER, 1861.

Oct. 1.—The propeller Fanny captured by the rebels at Chicamacomico.

Oct. 2.—Skirmish at Edsall's Hill, Va.—Fight at Chapmanville, Va., between Col. Enyartz, Kentucky volunteers, and a party of Confederates. The latter were defeated and 47 of them taken prisoners. Union loss 4 killed and 8 wounded.

Oct. 3.—Gen. Reynolds made an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Greenbrier. After driving in the rebel pickets and capturing three cannon, Gen. Reynolds returned to Cheat Mountain, having lost 8 killed and 32 wounded.—The Confederates evacuated Lexington, Mo.

Oct. 4.—A large force of rebels under Col. Bartow attacked the 20th Indiana regiment in their camp at Chicamacomico. The Federals retreated, leaving the wounded in the hands of the enemy.

Oct. 5.—The steamer Monticello shelled the rebels under Bartow, and drove them to their boats.

Oct. 6.—Fight at Flemington, Ky., between the Home Guard and a band of rebels; the latter were defeated.

Oct. 7. The rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac made its first appearance within sight of Fortress Monroe.

Oct. 9.—The Confederates made an attack on Santa Rosa Island, but were defeated. Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.—Col. Geary, with 400 Pennsylvania troops crossed the Potomac at Harpers Ferry, and captured 21,000 bushels of wheat. On his return he was attacked by the enemy, but succeeded in driving them off. The Unionists captured a 32 Parrot gun, and lost 4 killed and 8 wounded.

Oct. 11.—The rebel steamer Theodore escaped from Charleston, S. C., with Mason and Slidell on board.

Oct. 12.—The rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Oct. 13.—37 rebels captured at Linn Creek, Mo.

Oct. 14.—Skirmish at Tavern Creek, Mo.

Oct. 15.—Jeff. Thompson, with a force of 600 men captured a guard of 50 stationed at Big River Bridge near Potosi, Mo., and destroyed the bridge.

Oct. 16.—A small Union force under Major White recaptured Lexington, Mo.—Rebels routed at Bolivar, Va., near Harper's Ferry.

Oct 21.—Fight at Fredericktown, Mo. The Confederates were defeated with considerable loss Union loss 6 killed and about 60 wounded. Union troops were commanded by Col. Plummer and Col. Carlin.

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Oct. 21.—The Union force engaged numbered 1,900, commanded by Col. Baker; Gen Stone failed

to cross the Potomac to support Col. Baker, who was thus left to contend against the superior force of the enemy. After a severe fight, in which Col. Baker was killed, the Federals retreated. Union loss was 223 killed, 266 wounded, and 455 prisoners, including 100 wounded. Such criminal neglect was shown in the management of this affair by the commanding officer, Gen. Stone, as to cause his arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette.

BATTLE OF WILD CAT, Ky.

Oct. 21.—Gen. Zollicoffer, with 6000 Confederates, attacked the Unionist at Camp Wild Cat, Laurel Co., Ky., and was repulsed by the forces under Gen. Schoep. Union loss 4 killed and 21 wounded.

Oct. 22.—Skirmish at Buffalo Mills, Mo., rebels lost 17 killed and 90 prisoners.

Oct. 25.—Gen. Kelly defeated the enemy at Romney, Va.

Oct. 26.—Gallant charge of Major Zagoni with 150 of Fremont's body guard on a large force of rebels near Springfield, Mo. The enemy were routed with a loss of 106 killed and 27 prisoners. Union loss, 52 killed and wounded.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train near Butler, Mo.

Oct. 29.—The second naval expedition, consisting of 80 vessels, and 15,000 men sailed from Fortress Monroe. The naval force was under the command of Com. Dupont; the land forces were commanded by Gen. Sherman.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

Nov. 1.—Gen. Scott resigned the command-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Gen.

McClellan was appointed in his place.—Gen. Benham defeated the rebels at Gauley Bridge, Va.

Nov. 2.—Gen. Hunter superseded Gen. Fremont in the command of the Western Department.—The Confederate schooner Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah.

Nov. 8.—Five rebel boats make an attack on Fort Hatteras, but are repulsed.

POR T ROYAL.

Nov. 7.—The naval and military forces under the command of Com. Dupont and Gen. Sherman captured Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance. They also took possession of the town of Beaufort and Hilton Island. The Union loss 8 killed and 27 wounded.

BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Gen. Grant, with a force of 2,800, attacked a rebel camp at Belmont, Mo., driving the enemy out and destroying the camp, and taking a quantity of arms; but reinforcements arriving from Columbus, the Federals were compelled to retreat; their loss was 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing.

Nov. 8.—Skirmish at Pikeville, Ky.

Nov. 10.—The rebels attack the town of Guyandotte, Va., killing some of the Union men, but are driven off.

Nov. 11.—Guyandotte burned by the Unionists.—Gen. Halleck takes command of the Western Department.

Nov. 15.—The U. S. Frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe with Mason and Slidell, the rebel Commissioners to Europe.

Nov. 18.—Confederate Congress met.

Nov. 19.—Skirmish near Falls Church, Va.

Nov. 21.—The U. S. vessel Santee captured the privateer Royal Yacht off Galveston, Texas.

Nov. 23.—Fort Pickens and the U. S. war vessels Niagara and Colorado, bombarded the rebel fortifications at Pensacola.—Port of Warrenton burnt.

Nov. 26.—Sharp skirmish at Hunter's Hill, Va. Union loss 28 killed and wounded.

Nov. 27.—Gen. McClellan directed the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the U. S. Army.

Nov. 29. Skirmish at Warsaw, Mo.; part of the town destroyed.

Nov. 30.—Fight at Salem, Mo. Rebels defeated with a loss of 39 killed and wounded.

DECEMBER, 1861.

Dec. 3.—Congress met.—Naval skirmish at Newport News, Va.

Dec. 4.—John C. Breckenridge expelled from the U. S. Senate.

Dec. 5.—Engagement between the rebel gunboats and the Federal vessels at Cape Hatteras.—According to the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, the Union forces numbered 640,537 volunteers, 20,334 regular soldiers, and 22,000 seamen.

Dec. 7.—Skirmish at Dam No. 5 on the Potomac, and at Falls Church, Va.—A company of rebels captured at Glasgow, Mo.

Dec. 9.—The Confederate Congress passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy.—Freestone Point, Va., shelled by the National gunboats; the rebel batteries are silenced, and the buildings containing stores were destroyed.

Dec. 13.—Engagement at Camp Allegany, Va., in which Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels under Col. Johnson. Union loss, 21 killed and 107 wounded.

FIGHT AT MUNFORDVILLE, KY.

Dec. 17.—The Union force engaged was a portion of the 32d Indiana (German) regiment; the Confederates were commanded by Gen. Hindman; battle drawn. Union loss, 10 killed and 17 wounded.—Gen. Pope captured 300 Secessionists at Osceola, Mo.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Pope captured 1300 rebels, a number of horses and wagons, and 1000 stand of arms, at Millford, Mo. Union loss, 2 killed and 17 wounded.—Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor.

Dec. 20.—Battle of Drainsville, Va., in which the rebels were defeated by the Union troops under Gen. McCall. Union loss, 7 killed and 61 wounded.

Dec. 27.—Mason and Slidell surrendered to the British Minister.

Dec. 28.—A fight took place at Mount Zion, Boone Co., Mo. The Confederates were dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Union loss, 3 killed and 11 wounded.

JANUARY, 1862.

Jan. 1.—Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England, in the British steamer Rinaldo.—Cannon fight at Fort Pickens.—Gen. Stevens advances from Beaufort to the mainland, and with the assistance of the gunboats, captured the Coosaw batteries. Union loss, 2 killed and 8 wounded.

Jan. 4.—Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels at Huntersville, Va., and captured \$80,000 worth of stores.

Jan. 7.—Rebels defeated at Romney.—A force

of 300 Union troops sent by Gen. Milroy, captured a large quantity of stores in Tucker Co., Va.

Jan. 8.—Gen. Palmer defeated the rebels at Silver Creek, Mo. Union loss, 4 killed and 18 wounded.

Jan. 10.—Col. Garfield defeated the rebels under Humphrey Marshall at Prestonburgh, Ky.

Jan. 11.—The Burnside expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe.—Naval engagement on the Mississippi between the Union steamers Essex and St. Louis and four rebel boats; the latter were compelled to seek protection under the batteries at Columbus.—Simon Cameron resigned his position as Secretary of War and E. M. Stanton appointed in his place.

MILL SPRING, KY.

Jan. 19.—This battle was fought between 3,000 Union troops under Gen. Schoep and rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer. The enemy were defeated and Gen. Zollicoffer killed. Union loss, 39 killed and 127 wounded.

FEBRUARY, 1862.

Feb. 3.—The Federal Government decided that the crews of the captured privateer were to be considered prisoners of war.

Feb. 5.—Jesse D. Bright expelled from the U. S. Senate for complicity with the Confederate government.

Feb. 6.—Com. Foote, with seven gunboats, attacked Fort Henry on the Tennessee River. After fighting an hour and a half, the rebel commander Gen. Tilgham, made an unconditional surrender.

Feb. 7.—The expedition under Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough reached Roanoke Island

and commenced the attack on the rebel fortifications.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

Feb. 8. Gen. Burnside captured the six forts on Roanoke Island, taking about 3,000 small arms and destroying all the Confederate fleet, except two vessels. Union loss was 50 killed and 212 wounded. 2,500 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Feb. 9.—Gen. C. P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Feb. 10.—Elizabeth City, N. C., surrendered to Gen. Burnside's forces after a short engagement; loss small.—The Federal gunboats ascended the Tennessee River as far as Florence, Ala., capturing three and destroying six rebel boats.

FORT DONELSON.

Feb. 13.—Gen. Curtis took possession of Springfield, Mo.—Fort Donelson invested and the bombardment commenced.

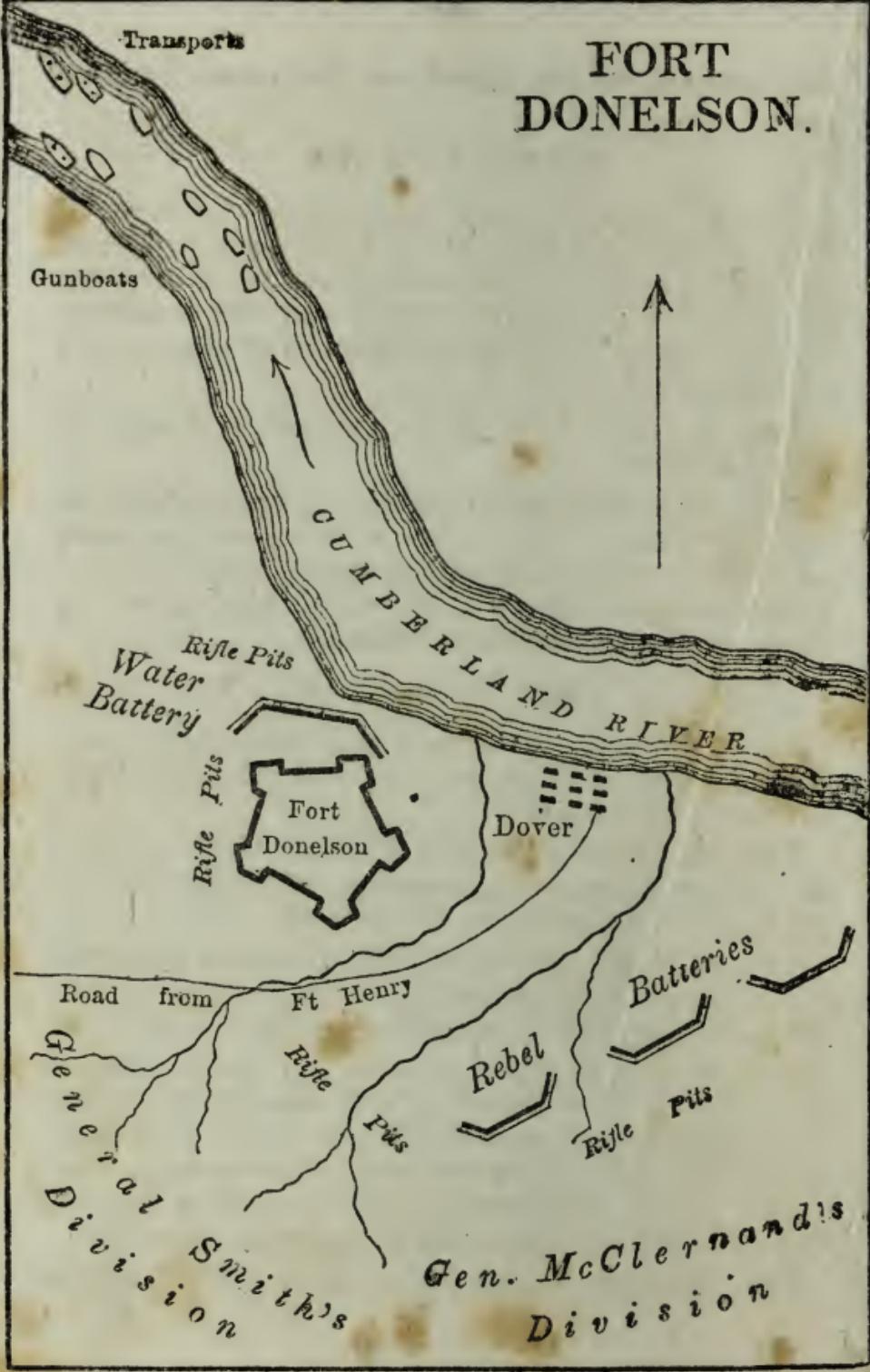
Feb. 14.—Com. Foote attacked Fort Donelson with the gunboats, but is compelled to withdraw; two of the boats being temporarily disabled.

Feb. 15.—The attack on Fort Donelson renewed by the land forces under Gen. Grant numbering 40,000—Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Buckner made an unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson and the troops under his command. Between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, 40 cannon, and a large amount of stores were captured. Union loss was 321 killed, 1,046 wounded, and 150 missing.—Skirmish at Independence, Mo.

Feb. 18.—Gen. Curtis drove the rebels across the

FORT DONELSON.



Arkansas line, capturing a number of prisoners and army stores.

Feb. 21.—The Union troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn.—Desperate fight at Fort Craig, New Mexico, between the Union troops under Col. Canby, and the Texans. The Federals were defeated with a loss of 62 killed and 162 wounded.

Feb. 22.—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President, and A. H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 24.—Nashville, Tenn., occupied by the Union troops.

Feb. 27.—Columbus evacuated by the Confederates.

MARCH, 1862.

March 1.—Fight at Pittsburgh Landing between two Union gunboats and a rebel battery.

March 4.—Brunswick, Ga., Fort Clinch, Fernandina and St. Mary's, Fla., were captured by Com. Dupont.—Andrew Johnson appointed Military Governor of Tennessee.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

March 6.—The Confederates under Van Dorn, Price, and McCulloch, attacked Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge, Ark. The Union army numbered about 12,000.

March 7.—The battle of Pea Ridge renewed, lasting all day.

March 8.—The battle of Pea Ridge ended in the total defeat of the enemy. Union loss was 212 killed and 926 wounded.—The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown attacked the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads, destroying the Cumberland and the Congress, and damaging several

other vessels. The Federal loss, in addition to the vessels, was 201 killed and 108 wounded.

March 9.—Duel of the Ironsides in Hampton Roads. After three hours fighting the Merrimac was towed under the protection of the battery at Sewall's Point, and never renewed the contest. The Monitor was uninjured.

March 11.—Gen. McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac; Gen. Fremont of the Mountain Department, and Gen. Halleck of the Department of the Mississippi.—Manassas which had been evacuated by the Confederates a short time before, was occupied by Union troops.

March 12.—Com. Dupont took possession of Jacksonville, Fla.—The rebels driven from their works at Paris, Tenn.

Mar. 13.—The Confederates evacuated their works at New Madrid, Mo., in such haste as to leave 25 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of military stores, valued at \$1,000,000.

March 14.—Gen. Burnside attacked the rebels in their fortifications at Newbern, N. C. After a fight of four hours, the enemy retreated, leaving a large quantity of ammunition, provisions and stores in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded.

March 16.—Com. Foote commenced the attack on Island No. 10.—Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain, Ky.

March 18.—Rebel fortifications at Aquia Creek evacuated.—Confederates defeated at Salem, Ark.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA.

March 23.—The Union force engaged was a part of Gen. Shields' army, and numbered about 8,000.

commanded by Col. Kimball. The fight commenced at ten o'clock in the morning and lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels were finally defeated, and retreated to Strasburgh, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. The Union loss was 103 killed and 440 wounded.

March 28.—Fight at Pigeon Ranche, New Mexico, between 1,300 Union troops under Col. Hough, and 1,100 Texans. The battle was a drawn one.

March 31.—Col. Busford dispersed the rebels at Union City, Tenn.

APRIL, 1862.

Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing.

April 6.—The rebels under Gens. Johnson and Beauregard attacked Gen. Grant's army at Pittsburgh Landing. The Union forces were driven back to the river and a number of prisoners captured; in the evening the situation seemed very critical.

April 7.—The battle of Shiloh renewed. Gen. Buell had arrived during the night with reinforcements. The battle lasted throughout the day with varied success, but the rebels were finally defeated and driven to their fortifications at Corinth. The Federal loss was 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded, and 3,956 missing. The rebel Gen. Johnson was killed.

April 8.—Island No. 10 captured. 5000 prisoners, 100 siege guns, 24 pieces of field artillery, 5,000 stand of small arms, 2,000 hogshead of sugar, and a large quantity of clothing, tents, and ammunition were the fruits of the victory. The Federals did not lose a man.

April 11.—Fort Pulaski commanding the entrance to Savannah, surrendered after a bombardment of

MAP OF SHILOH BATTLE GROUND.



thirty hours.—Gen. Mitchell occupied Huntsville, Ala., taking 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, and a large number of cars.—The rebel iron-clad Merrimac makes her second appearance in Hampton Roads, destroying three small vessels.—Congress passed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

April 12.—The enemy attacked Gen. Milroy at Monterey, Va., but were repulsed with considerable loss.—Gen. Mitchell captured 2,000 prisoners at Chattanooga.

April 16.—61 of Ashby's cavalry captured at Mt. Jackson, Va.—The rebels driven from their position at Lee's Mill, near Yorktown, Va.

April 18.—The rebels attacked Gen. Smith's division at Yorktown, but were repulsed.—Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on the Mississippi, below New Orleans commenced.

April 19.—Fight between Gen. Burnside's troops and the enemy, near Elizabeth City, N. C. The latter were defeated. Union loss, 11 killed.—Gen. Reno with 2,000 Union troops, defeated the enemy at Camden, N. C. Union loss, 14 killed and 99 wounded.

April 24.—The Union fleet having removed the obstructions in the Mississippi, passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on its way to New Orleans.

April 25.—Com. Farragut arrived at New Orleans and took possession of the city.—Fort Macon, Ga., surrendered after a bombardment of 11 hours.—Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn.

April 28.—Forts Jackson and St. Phillip surrendered. In the capture of New Orleans, the rebels lost in addition to the forts, 13 gunboats, among them the ram Manassas and the iron-clad Louisiana.

April 29.—Gen. Mitchell defeated the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala.

MAY, 1862.

May 3.—The rebels evacuated Yorktown, Jamestown, and Mulberry and Gloucester Islands, leaving ammunition, camp equipage, and 100 guns behind.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH, VA.

May 5.—The troops were commanded by Gens. Hancock and Hooker. The rebels were defeated and retreated in the night toward Richmond. Union loss, 200 Killed and 700 wounded.—Gen. Dumont attacked Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, Tenn., killed 66, and took 183 prisoners. Union loss, 10 killed and 26 wounded and missing.

WEST POINT, VA.

May 7.—Generals Franklin and Sedgwick with a force of 20,000 men were attacked by Gen. Lee, but the rebels were defeated with considerable loss. Union loss about 300 killed and wounded.

May 8.—Gen Milroy attacked the enemy at McDowell's, Va. After a fight of five hours Gen. Milroy was forced to withdraw. Federal loss, 29 killed and about 200 wounded.

May 9.—Skirmish at Farmington, Miss.—The rebels evacuated Pensacola and destroyed the Navy Yard.

May 10.—The Federal forces took possession of Norfolk, Va., the enemy having abandoned it without firing a gun. The result of this movement was the destruction of the iron-clad Merrimac and the capture of a number of guns and a large amount of ammunition.—Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by the rebels.—Gunboat fight on the Mississippi, near Fort Wright; the rebels were repulsed, losing two vessels.

May 12.—Natchez, Miss., surrendered to Com. Farragut.

May 16.—The Union gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling.

May 17.—Rebels driven across the Chickahominy, at Bottom Bridge.

May 23.—The rebel Col. Heath attacked the Federal troops at Lewisburgh, Va. After an hour's fighting the rebels were defeated. Union loss 14 killed and wounded.

May 24.—Col. Kenly commanding the Union troops at Front Royal, Va., was attacked by a large force of the enemy, and defeated with heavy loss.

May 25.—Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, Va., and driven across the Potomac.

May 27.—Confederates defeated at Hanover, Va. Union loss 35 killed and 320 wounded.

May 29.—Rebels evacuated Corinth, Miss.

May 30.—Union troops took possession of Corinth.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

May 31.—The rebels under Gen. Johnston attacked the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Casey, at Fair Oaks. Union forces were driven back.

JUNE, 1862.

June 1.—Battle of Fair Oaks renewed, resulting in the repulse of the rebels. Union loss, 890 killed 4,844 wounded.

June 4.—The Confederates abandoned their works at Fort Wright on the Mississippi.

June 6.—Gunboat engagement on the Mississippi, near Memphis. Seven rebel boats were destroyed or captured. After the naval battle, Memphis sur-

rendered to the Union troops.—Skirmish near Harrisonburgh, Va.; the rebel Gen. Ashby killed.

June 8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va., between Gen. Fremont's army, and the Confederate army commanded by Gen. Jackson. The latter were defeated.

June 9.—Battle of Port Republic, Va. Federals defeated.

June 16.—Fight on James Island, near Charleston, S. C. Federals defeated with a loss of 85 killed, 172 wounded and 128 missing.

June 17.—Col. Fitch destroyed a rebel battery at St. Charles, Ark. 125 were killed by an explosion on one of the Federal gunboats.

June 18.—Union troops occupied Cumberland Gap.

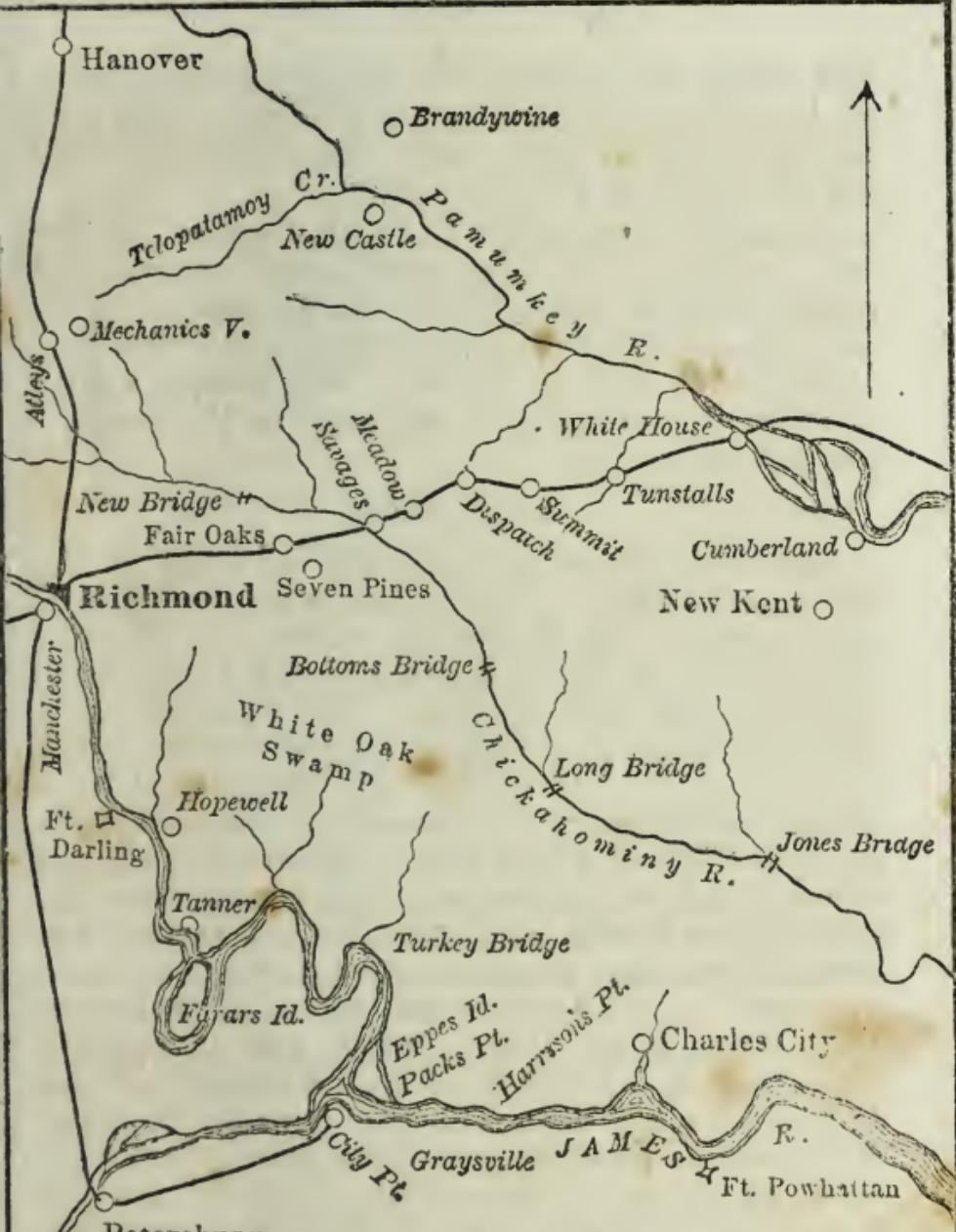
RICHMOND, VA.

June 26.—Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia.—Commencement of six days' fight before Richmond. The rebels attacked McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville. The day closed leaving the battle undecided.

June 27.—Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced.—Gen. Fremont relieved of his command.—Battle before Richmond renewed. The Federals were driven back: loss heavy on both sides. White House evacuated by the Union troops.

June 28.—Incessant fighting all the day between the right wing of the Union army on the Chickahominy, and the left wing of the rebels. The enemy was repulsed. In the evening the Unionists were ordered to fall back, which was done in good order.

June 29.—Battle before Richmond renewed by an attack on the Union forces at Peach Orchard.



RICHMOND VA. AND VICINITY.

Scale of Miles.

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The rebels were driven back, but late in the evening made another attack at Savage's Station. The fight continued until nine at night. The Union wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.

June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp. Heavy losses on both sides. Gen. McClellan continues his retreat towards James River. In the afternoon the gunboats opened fire on the enemy, who were also subsequently charged by Gen. Heintzelman's corps and put leaving 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the Unionists.

JULY, 1862.

July 1.—Battle of Malvern Hill and last of the Richmond battles. The rebels were repulsed at every point. The Union loss during the six days fighting before Richmond was 1,561 killed, 7,701 wounded, and 5,958 missing. The "missing" were mainly prisoners. Previous to the battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan had determined, if it should be necessary, to change his base from Pamunkey River to James River. The right composed of the divisions of Hooker, Porter, and Hancock, was to have drawn back, and the left extended to James River, and communication opened with the gunboats. This movement made it necessary to abandon White House, which was successfully accomplished. All the sick and wounded soldiers, and all the army stores—except about \$5,000 worth, which were destroyed—were removed. The attack made by the enemy June 26th, hastened the pre-meditated movement, and though it was accomplished and the army securely stationed on James River, and the enemy finally repulsed, yet the result of the six days fighting was a serious check to the Union arms.—President Lincoln calls for 300,000

additional volunteers. — Cavalry engagement at Booneville, Miss.

July 7.—Skirmish at Bayou Cache, Ark., between a portion of Gen. Curtis's army and the rebels under Gen. Pike; the latter were defeated.—Skirmish at Jasper, Ala. Federals defeated.

July 9.—Skirmish at Tompkinsville, Ky. Federals defeated; loss small.—Hamilton, N. C., captured by the Federal troops.

July 11.—The rebel Gen. Morgan entered Glasgow, Ky., and issued a proclamation calling upon the Kentuckians to rise.—Skirmish at Pleasant Hill, Mo.—Gen. Halleck appointed commander of all the land forces of the United States.

July 13.—Fight at Murfreesboro', Tenn. Union troops surrendered. \$30,000 worth of commissary stores captured and a number of prisoners taken.—Gen. Morgan captured Lebanon, Ky., burned part of the town and robbed the bank.

July 17.—The rebels under Morgan captured Cynthiana, Ky., and burned several railroad bridges.

July 18.—A band of rebels entered the town of Newburgh, Ind., and destroyed some hospitals stores, took 250 stand of arms, and retreated across the Ohio.—The traitor Gen. Twiggs died.

July 18.—Severe skirmish at Memphis, Tenn. Union loss 6 killed and 32 wounded.

July 21.—John S. Phelps appointed Military Governor of Arkansas.

July 22.—The siege of Vicksburgh abandoned.—The rebels destroyed a quantity of commissary stores at Florence, Ala., and burned all the cotton in the place.

July 28.—Rebels defeated at Moore's Hill, Mo. Union loss 10 killed and 30 wounded.

AUGUST, 1862.

Aug. 3.—The rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson defeated near Memphis, Tenn.—Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. McClellan to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia.

Aug. 4.—The Secretary of War ordered a draft of 300,000 men.—The rebel ram Arkansas destroyed by her crew while being attacked by the gunboat Essex.

Aug. 5.—Gen. Robert McCook murdered by the rebels, while wounded and riding in an ambulance.—The Confederate Gen. J. C. Breckenridge made an unsuccessful attack on Baton Rouge, La. Union loss was 56 killed and 175 wounded and missing.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Aug. 10.—The Confederates under Gen. Jackson crossed the Rapidan river, and attacked Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. The contest was short but severe. Gen. Banks held his position, while the enemy fell back two miles, and did not renew the fight. The Union army numbered 7,000; their loss was 450 killed, 660 wounded, and 290 prisoners.

Aug. 16.—Gen. McClellan evacuated Harrison's Landing.

Aug. 19.—Gen. Wright placed in command of the Department of the Ohio.—Col. Rodney Mason surrendered Clarksville, Tenn., to an inferior force without firing a gun.

Aug. 22.—Gen. Johnson attacked Gen. Morgan at Gallatin, Tenn., but was defeated.

Aug. 25.—The Confederates made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson.

Aug. 26.—The rebel Gen. Ewell drove the Union troops from Manassas and pushed forward toward Alexandria.

Aug. 27.—Gen. Pope finding his right turned by Gen. Ewell, fell back towards Warrenton, when he was joined by Gen. Hooker; overtaking the rebels under Ewell at Haymarket or Kettle Kun, a severe fight ensued, terminating at night in the defeat of the enemy.—The Federal gunboats destroy the rebel works at City Point, Va..

BATTLE OF GAINSVILLE OR GROVETON, VA.

Aug. 29.—The battle was opened by Gen. Sigel early in the morning. At 10 A. M. both wings of the Union army were hard pressed and the situation became very critical, when Gens. Reno and Kearny arrived with reinforcements. The fight continued until 6 P. M., when the enemy retired.—Skirmishing between the two armies near Richmond, Ky.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KY.

Aug. 30.—The Confederates made the attack at 6 A. M. The Union troops under Gen. Manson were defeated with a loss of about 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.—Rebels defeated at Bolivar, Tenn.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Aug. 30.—The Federal forces under Gen. Pope were defeated and fell back to Centreville.

Aug. 31.—Bayou Sara, La., destroyed by the U. S. gunboat Essex, the gunboat having been fired upon from that place.

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Sep. 1.—Fight at Britton's Lane, Tenn.; rebels retired, leaving their dead on the field. Union loss 5 killed, 73 wounded, and 92 missing.

FIGHT AT CHANTILLY, VA.

Sept. 1.—The Union troops were commanded by

Gens. Hooker, Reno, and Kearny. The battle was short and severe. The rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This was the last fight in which Gen. Pope's army was engaged. In the five battles fought since Aug. 26, the Army of Virginia had lost about 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.—The Union troops evacuated Lexington, Ky.

Sept. 2.—Gen. McClellan appointed to the command of the troops for the defense of Washington.

Sept. 5.—Confederates began crossing the Potomac into Maryland.

Sept. 6.—The rebels made an attack on the Union garrison at Washington, N. C., but were repulsed. Union loss 8 killed and 36 wounded. Col. Lowe recaptured Clarksville, Tenn.

Sept. 7.—Gen Banks assigned to the command of the fortifications in and around Washington.—Gen. McClellan took the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac.—Skirmish at Martinsburg, Md.; rebels defeated. Union loss 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Sept. 10.—Natchez, Miss., bombarded by the gun-boat Essex.

Sept. 11.—Maysville, Ky., and Bloomfield, Mo., occupied by the Confederates.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Middletown, Md.. Union loss 80 killed and wounded.

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD.

Sept. 14.—Gen. McClellan, after a rapid march, overtook the enemy at South Mountain, Md., when a general engagement took place. The fight was severe and the loss heavy on both sides, the Unionists losing 443 killed and 1,806 wounded. Gen. Reno was among the killed. The rebels were de-

feated and continued their retreat towards the Potomac.

Sept. 15.—Harper's Ferry surrendered after two days fighting to the enemy, with all the garrison, consisting of 8,000 men.—The rebels attempted to destroy the Green River bridge on Louisville and N. R. R., but were defeated.

Sept. 16.—Munfordsville, Ky., captured by the rebels; about 4,000 taken prisoners.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD.

Sept. 17.—The battle was fought on Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Md., and began early in the morning and continued until evening. The two armies were nearly equal in strength, each numbering nearly 100,000 men. The battle was fought with great determination from morning until night. During the night the Confederates retreated, leaving 3,500 prisoners, 39 stand of colors, and 13 guns in the hand of the victors. The Union loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing.—Cumberland Gap evacuated by the Federals.

Sept. 19.—The Confederates re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, having been in Maryland two weeks.—The rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry, leaving their sick and wounded behind them.

Sept. 19.—Gen. Rosecrans commenced an attack on the rebel forces at Iuka, Miss.

Sept. 20.—Battle of Iuka renewed, but the main body of the Confederates had evacuated the place during the night, and retreated south. The Union loss was 135 killed and 527 wounded.

Sept. 21.—Gen. McCook recaptured Munfordsville, Ky.

Sept. 22.—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued.

Sept. 27.—Fight at Augusta, Ky. The Union garrison, 120 strong, surrendered after a gallant defense. Their loss was 9 killed, 15 wounded, and the rest prisoners.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Nelson was shot by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis at Louisville, Ky.

OCTOBER, 1862.

Battle of Corinth, Miss.

Oct. 3.—The rebels under Price and Van Dorn attacked the Union troops and drove them into the town. Darkness closed the battle.

Oct. 4.—Battle of Corinth renewed. The Confederates were defeated with heavy loss. The Union loss was 315 killed and 1802 wounded.

Oct. 6.—The Confederates attacked Gen. Palmer's brigade at Lavergne, Tenn., but were defeated. Union loss, 5 killed and 13 wounded and missing.

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE, KY.

Oct. 8.—The advance of Gen. Buell's army was attacked at Perryville, Ky., by a superior force of the enemy under Generals Jackson and Terrell. The fight was severe, accompanied with heavy loss on both sides. The Confederates retreated during the night. Union loss was over 3000 killed and wounded.

Oct. 10.—The rebel cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Penn., and captured a quantity of small arms and clothing.

Oct. 18.—The rebel Gen. Morgan occupied Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 19.—The Confederate Gen. Forrest defeated near Gallatin, Tenn. Loss small.

Oct. 22.—Rebel salt works in Florida destroyed.—Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels at Maysville, Ark., capturing all their artillery.—Fight at

Pocotaligo, S. C. The Federals attempted to gain possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but were repulsed with a loss of 30 killed and 180 wounded.

Oct. 27.—Fight at Labadieville, La.; rebels defeated; Union loss, 17 killed and 74 wounded.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Herron defeated the rebels near Fayetteville, Ark.

Oct. 30.—Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland.—Gen. Mitchell died at Port Royal, S. C.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

Nov. 3.—After some skirmishing, the Union troops occupied Snicker's Gap, Upperville, and Thoroughfare Gap, Va.

Nov. 4.—The Federals occupied Ashby's Gap and Piedmont, Va.

Nov. 5.—Gen. McClellan relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside put in his place.—Skirmish at New Baltimore, Va.—Cavalry fight at Chester Gap, Va.

Nov. 11.—Gen. Ransom defeated the rebels under Woodward near Garrettsburg, Ky.—Under the cartel the following officers were exchanged: U. S. officers—Brigadier-Generals 3, Colonels 18, Lieutenant-Colonels 19, Captains 431, Lieutenants 545; Confederate officers—Colonels 27, Lieutenant-Colonels 17, Captains 467, Lieutenants 1085. About 24,000 privates were also exchanged, leaving a balance due the United States of 6000 privates.

Nov. 16.—President Lincoln enjoined on the U. S. forces the orderly observance of the Sabbath.

Nov. 17.—A cavalry fight took place near Kingston, N. C. The enemy was driven from his position and his barracks destroyed.

Nov. 22.—All political State prisoners released by order of the Secretary of War.

Nov. 25.—The Second Virginia (Union) Cavalry captured a rebel camp near Frankfort, Va.

Nov. 28.—Confederate cavalry crossed the Rappahannock and captured two companies of Union cavalry near Fredericksburg.

BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARK.

Nov. 28.—The Union army, numbering 1000 men, was commanded by Gen. Blunt. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss, and retreated to Van Buren.

DECEMBER, 1862.

Dec. 1.—An expedition sent from Suffolk, Va., recaptured the Pittsburg Battery which had been taken from the Union army on the Peninsula.

Dec. 2.—Skirmish near Charleston, Va. Rebels defeated, losing 70 killed and wounded, and 145 prisoners.

Dec. 6.—Gen. Banks' expedition sailed for New Orleans.

BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK.

Dec. 7.—The Union army was commanded by Generals Blunt and Herron. The rebels at first had the best of the fight, but were finally defeated with heavy loss, and retreated during the night, leaving many of their dead and wounded in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 495 killed and 500 wounded.—The rebel Gen. Morgan captured the 104th Illinois, the 106th and 108th Ohio, and a number of the 2d Indiana cavalry, at Hartsville, Tenn. Unionists lost, besides prisoners, 55 killed.

Dec. 11.—The city of Fredericksburg bombarded

by the Union troops, under cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Dec. 13.—The Confederate works were attacked by the Union troops in three divisions, under Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Federals lost 1512 killed, 6000 wounded, and 100 prisoners.—Gen. Foster left Newbern, N. C., for the purpose of destroying the railroad at Goldsboro'. He came up with the enemy at Southwest Creek; after a short engagement, they retired to Kingston, where they were again attacked and driven from their position with a loss of 11 pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.—Severe skirmish at Zure, Va.; rebels defeated and part of their force captured.—An expedition under Com. Parker destroyed the rebel salt works, also five schooners and two sloops in Mob Jack Bay.

Dec. 16.—Gen. Burnside's army removed to the north side of the Rappahannock. Every man and all the property was brought away.—Gen. Foster defeated the rebels at White Hall, N. C. They fell back to Goldsboro'.

Dec. 17.—The Union troops occupied Baton Rouge, La., which had been evacuated by the Confederates. The Unionists had previously held possession of the city, but had given it up after the death of General Williams in August, 1862.—Gen. Foster defeated the enemy at Goldsboro', N. C., destroyed the railroad bridge, and then returned to Newbern.

Dec. 19.—Rebels recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., taking the garrison prisoners, and destroying a large quantity of ammunition, commissary stores, and cotton.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Carter left Kentucky for the pur-

pose of destroying two important railroad bridges in East Tennessee. The expedition was successful.

Dec. 23.—The Confederates attacked Gen. Sigel at Dumfries, Va., but were repulsed.—Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation threatening to hang General Butler and any of his officers who might be taken prisoners, and prohibiting the future exchange of commissioned officers.

Dec. 27.—A company of Pennsylvania cavalry captured at Occoquan, Va.

SECOND ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

Dec. 27.—General Sherman attacked the advanced works of the enemy about six miles from Vicksburg, at the same time the gunboats attacked the rebel batteries on Haines' Bluff. Gen. Sherman had counted on the co-operation of Gen. Grant and Com. Farragut, but neither could render any assistance.

Dec. 28.—The federals drive the rebels from the first and second lines of defense and advanced to within two and a half miles of Vicksburg.—General Blunt entered Van Buren, Ark., capturing four steam boats laden with provision.

Dec. 29.—The Confederates attacked Gen. Sherman with their whole force and drove him back to the first line of defense.

Battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River.

Dec. 31.—Skirmishing had been going on for two days previous to this, but to-day the engagement became general. The Union army numbered 45,000 men under Gen Rosecrans. The main attack of the rebels was made on Gen. Rosecran's right, commanded by Gen. McCook. The division was driven back four miles, and lost 26 guns, but reinforce-

ments being sent from the left and center; the enemy was in turn repulsed, and the lost ground regained.—The iron-clad steamer Monitor, foundered on the coast of South Carolina.—West Virginia admitted into the Union as a State.

JANUARY, 1863.

Jan. 1.—Gen. Sullivan defeated the rebels under Van Dorn, at Hunt's Cross Roads, near Lexington, Tenn., with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.—Early in the morning of Jan. 1st, a rebel force of 3,000 men under the command of General Magruder, made an attack on the Union troops numbering 300, at Galveston Texas. At the same time the rebel batteries and two rebel steamers attacked the blockading fleet. The fight lasted several hours, resulting in the capture of the troops on land and the steamer Harriet Lane. The U. S. vessel, Westfield got aground and was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The explosion took place prematurely before Com. Renshaw had left, and he perished with his vessel.

Jan. 3.—Since the hard battle of Dec. 31st, fighting had been going on between the two armies at Murfreesboro. The Confederates made an attack on the Federal lines Jan. 1st, and another Jan. 2d, but were repulsed in both cases. On the night of Jan. 3d, they commenced their retreat. The following is the official statement of the Union loss at the battle of Stone River. Killed, 1,697; wounded, 6,425, and 3,550 missing.—The Federal army withdrew from before Vicksburg. The Union loss in the second attack on Vicksburg was about 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Jan. 7.—The Confederates made an attack on Springfield, Mo., where a large quantity of army stores had been deposited. The place was bravely

defended by Gen. Brown, and the rebels defeated. Union loss 17 killed.

Jan. 8.—Capt. Moore attacked and scattered a band of rebels near Ripley, Tenn.

ARKANSAS POST.

Jan. 10.—The attack was commenced Saturday night by the Mississippi Squadron, under Admiral Porter. On the following day the land forces under Gen. McCleernand, joined in the fight, and before night all the fortifications were taken. About 7,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The Union loss was about 200 killed and wounded.—Two rebel iron-clad vessels made an attack on the blockading fleet at Charleston, South Carolina. The Mercedita and Keystone were severely injured, and the inner line of blockaders driven off for a time, but the outer line of vessels were not disturbed, and the blockade was not interrupted.

Jan. 12.—Three Federal transports on the Cumberland river were captured by the enemy. The gunboat Slidel, which was in company surrendered without firing a gun.

Jan. 14.—Fight at Bayou Teche, La., a number of rebels were captured, and the rebel gunboat Cotton, destroyed.

Jan. 20.—The Morning Light and Velocity, blockading Sabine City, Texas, were both captured by the rebels. A few days after, the Morning Light was destroyed to prevent its recapture by the Federals.

THIRD ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

Jan. 22.—After the capture of Arkansas Post, Gen. McCleernand returned to Vicksburg and resumed the siege of that place. Work was also resumed on the canal across the point opposite Vicks-

burg. Should this prove a success, as it is likely to do, Vicksburg will become of little value to the Confederates.

Jan. 27.—The iron-clad Mantauk, and three wooden gunboats made an attack on Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee river near Savannah, Ga., but failed.

Jan. 28.—Gen. Burnside relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Hooker appointed in his place.—Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin were relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac.

Jan. 31.—The Confederate Gen. Pryor, made an attack on the Union troops under Gen. Peck, at Blackwater, Va. The rebels were repulsed. The fighting resulted in a Union loss of 24 killed, and 80 wounded.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn; rebels were defeated with a loss of 12 killed, and 300 wounded.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

Feb. 1.—The gunboats made another attack on Fort McAllister, but were unsuccessful.

Feb. 2.—The Federal Ram, Queen of the West, ran the blockade at Vicksburg, but was captured a few days after by the rebels.—Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry and one Kentucky Regiment attacked a rebel camp near Middletown, Tenn., dispersed the enemy and captured the camp equipage, horses and wagons.

Feb. 13.—The iron-clad Indianola ran the blockade at Vicksburg, and was captured by the rebels.

Feb. 18.—The gunboats commenced the bombardment of Vicksburg, but without accomplishing anything.

Feb. 26.—A train of 28 cars on the L. & N. R. R., captured by the rebels at Woodburn, Ky., and destroyed.

Feb. 27.—The rebel steamer Nashville, while attempting to run the blockade, got aground near Fort McAllister, and was destroyed by the blockading fleet.

MARCH, 1863.

March 5.—Five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and one battery under the command of Col. Coburn, were attacked by a superior force of rebels under Van Dorn, at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tenn. The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, and resulted unfortunately to the Union cause. The Federal loss was 120 killed, and 1,206 taken prisoners.

March 7.—Gen. Minty, attacked a rebel cavalry force at Unionville, Tenn., capturing their wagons, horses and tents, and about 60 prisoners.

March 9.—A band of rebel cavalry passed through the Union lines, entered Fairfax, Va., and captured Gen. Stoughton, and a few privates; also all the Government horses in the place, and made their escape.

March 13.—The confederates made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Newbern, N. C.—Com. Farragut's fleet attempted to pass the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, but only a part of the vessels succeeded. The Mississippi got aground, and was destroyed.

March 17.—200 hundred cavalry under command of Gen. Averill, crossed the Rappahannock near Kelly's Ford, where but a single horseman could cross at once, and in the face of a most terrible fire from rifle pits and sharpshooters, charged the rebels in their entrenchments, killing or capturing nearly the whole force. They then encountered Stuart's cavalry, and after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter of five hours, routed them with great slaughter, capturing 80 prisoners.

March 20.—John Morgan with 4 000 men was totally defeated near Milton, Tenn., by Col. Hall with 1,400 mounted men. The negro brigade took Jacksonville, Fla. Maj. Gen. Burnside appointed to command the department of the Ohio.

March 22.—Rebels under Clarke, captured Mt. Sterling, Ky.

March 24.—The Rebel Steamer Iris, captured by the U. S. Steamer Stellin, 30 miles north of Charleston, S. C.

March 29.—An unsuccessful attack upon Williamsburgh, Va., was made by the rebel cavalry and infantry. The 5th Pennsylvania cavalry under Col. Lewis, drove them off. The rebels in Kentucky, under Pegram, White, Clarke and Marshall, are in full retreat before the Union forces.

APRIL, 1863.

April 1.—250 of Jenkins rebel cavalry attacked Pt. Pleasant. An expedition from Murfreesboro under Gen. Hazen attacked a rebel camp near Woodbury, killing and wounding 20, capturing 30 prisoners, 50 horses and a lot of mules and wagons; the rebels were 600 strong, and under the command of Col. Smith.

April 6.—Gen. Mitchell with 300 cavalry dashed into a rebel camp near Nashville, on a sabre charge, capturing 5, killing 15, and capturing all their tents, arms, horses and equipments.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

April 7.—The Federal fleet was composed of nine iron-clad vessels, under the command of Commodore Dupont. The fight began in the afternoon of April 7th, and lasted about two hours. In that short time the Keokuk was so badly damaged that she sunk in a few hours afterwards. Several other vessels were temporarily disabled. The whole fleet was then withdrawn.

April 10.—Gen. Van Dorn's forces attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn., and were driven back with loss and compelled to retreat.

April 17.—Gen. Bank's command left Baton Rouge, fought three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake, scattering the enemy's forces, and capturing 2,000 prisoners. Our loss was 700. Six vessels of Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

April 18.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by 3,000 rebels, with 4 pieces of artillery. Union forces numbered but 2,000. The rebels were repulsed. Our loss was 5 killed and 17 wounded.

April 22.—The ram Queen of the West, was captured in Grand Lake, with Capt. Fuller and all her officers and crew, numbering 90.

Gen. McClellan's staff disbanded. A small mounted force under Col. Wilder, attacked McMinnville, Tenn., at 1 o'clock A. M., surprised the rebel force under Grigsby, destroyed the railroad depot and bridges, and an immense quantity of cotton and army supplies, capturing 300 prisoners. Banks occupied Opelousas and Washington, Miss.

April 26.—A rebel force under Jenkins, appeared at Morgantown, Mourfield and Rowlesburgh, Va. The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. destroyed between Cumberland and Grafton. The advance guard of Marmaduke's army, under command of Col. Newton was surprised and the entire regiment being either killed or captured by the Union forces under Vandeviers.

April 30.—Col. Mulligan repulsed by the rebels at Fairmont, in Western Virginia, and the B. & O. R. R. bridges blown up at Fairmont and Cheat River.

MAY 1863.

May 1.—Gen. Carter with 5,000 men crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset, Ky., and attacked the rebel forces at Monticello under Pegram, driving them from the field after a sharp fight, in which the rebels lost 66 men. No loss on our side. Marmaduke's forces driven out of Missouri by Vandever.

BATTLE OF PORT GIBSON.

Grant defeated Gen. Bowen with a loss of 1,550 men and 5 pieces of artillery.

GRIERSON'S RAID.

May 2.—On the morning of the 17th of April, 1863, the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, 900 strong, under command of Col. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois, (together with six pieces of artillery,) set out from Lagrange, Tenn., and pursuing in the main, a Southerly course, marched through the centre of Mississippi, destroying as they went, Railroads, bridges, cars, locomotives and stores of all kinds belonging to the rebels, in immense quantities. Traveling on an average, 40 miles a day, they reached Baton Rouge, La., on the evening of the 2d of May. They had traveled nearly 800 miles in 16 days, and traversed 17 counties. At several points the enemy made great attempts to capture them but failed. They brought into Baton Rouge over 1,000 horses and a large number of cattle. 500 negroes also followed them.

This is properly regarded as one of the most astonishing and heroic marches through an enemy's country ever made.

FREDERICKSBURG.

May 3.—The second attempt to capture the rebel fortification at Fredericksburg, Va., was made by the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, and failed. The army commenced marching April 27th, the main body crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about 20 miles north-west of Fredericksburg, then marching south, crossed the Rapidan and took their position at Chancellorsville, about 10 miles west

of Fredericksburg. Severe skirmishing took place on Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d; but the main battle was fought on Sunday, May 3d, resulting in the defeat of the Federal troops. In the meantime, Gen. Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock, and occupied Fredericksburg. He, too, was defeated, and compelled to retire to the northern bank of the river. Hooker's army recrossed the river on the night of May 5th. The loss on each side was about 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

While the fight was going on near Fredericksburg, Gen. Stoneman, with a large cavalry force, crossed the Rapidan east of Orange Court House, and made a bold and partially successful raid into the enemy's country. A portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville was destroyed, and considerable damage done to the Virginia Central, and Richmond & Fredericksburg R. R. Large quantities of provisions were destroyed at different points.

May 5.—Vallandigham arrested by order of Gen. Burnside, at his residence in Dayton, Ohio. Office of the Dayton Journal destroyed by a mob. Suffolk, Va., abandoned by the rebel troops and fortifications destroyed. Alexandria, La., captured by Admiral Porter. 100 prominent secessionists of St. Louis sent South.

May 8.—Col. Streight's command of 1,700 men captured by Forrest's cavalry, two miles from Cedar Bluff, Ga., after severe fighting and while on a mission of destruction to the rear of Johnston. The rebel Gen. Van Dorn killed by Dr. Peters, in Manny Co., Tenn.

May 9.—Col. Jacobs with Kentucky cavalry, attacked and routed a guerilla force near Horse Shoe Bend, on the Cumberland River, killed a number, took eight prisoners and destroyed their camp.

May 10 —The rebel General Stonewall Jackson, died at Richmond, Va., of wounds and pneumonia.

May 11.—The Buell Court of Inquiry adjourned, after a session of 165 days.

May 12.—Gen. McPherson of Grant's command, attacked Raymond, Miss., took the town after a hard fight of two hours. The enemy lost 76 killed, 639 wounded and 186 prisoners.

BATTLE OF JACKSON, MISS.

May 13.—Grant defeated Joseph S. Johnston and captured Jackson, Miss., with 7 cannon and large quantities of military stores, besides 400 prisoners. The State Capitol was destroyed by fire. Col. W. K. Breckinridge, with only 55 men of the 1st Union Tennessee Cavalry, attacked twice their number of rebels at Linden, Tenn., and captured 43 officers and privates, 50 horses, and a quantity of other property.

May 15.—A severe fight near Suffolk, Va., in which the rebel detachment was defeated. Faulkner's rebel cavalry defeated near Holly Springs, Miss.

BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK, MISS.

Between the rebel army, under Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, and the Union forces under Gen. Grant, occurred at Baker's Creek, Miss., on the 15th of May. About 25,000 men were engaged upon each side. The rebels met with a disastrous defeat, loosing 2,600 in killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners, and 29 pieces of artillery.

BATTLE OF BIG BLACK RIVER.

May 17.—Grant again attacked Pemberton at Big Black River bridge, and defeated him with a total loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon. Pemberton retreated to Vicksburg, closely pursued.

May 24.—Austin, Miss., burned by Col. Ellet's Marine Brigade.

May 25.—Vallandigham delivered to the rebels at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Rebel Navy Yard destroyed at Yazoo City.

May 28.—The Gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the rebel batteries, near Vicksburg. She went down with her flag flying. 25 men were killed and wounded, and 15 drowned.

May 29.—An immense train, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 horses and mules, 1,500 head of cattle, and 6,000 negroes arrived from the Teche country, within Gen. Bank's lines.

JUNE 1863.

June 1.—Gen. Hunter removed from the command of the department of the South. Gen. Gillmore succeeds him.

June 3.—Col. Montgomery of the 2d South Carolina, (colored,) Regiment, made a most brilliant raid at the head of 200 men. He passed up the Coosaw River, landed in full view of two rebel regiments, who fled from the spot. He then penetrated 25 miles into the interior, and on his return brought away 725 negroes, a fine lot of blooded horses and other property valued at \$600.00. The town of Blufton, S. C., burned by Gen. Hunter.

June 11.—Forrest with 5,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery, attacked the Union cavalry at Triune, Tenn., under command of Col. R. B. Mitchell. The rebels were defeated, loosing 21 killed, and 70 wounded and prisoners. Six of Mitchell's men were killed. The notorious blockade runner Herald, was sunk at midnight, by a broadside from our blockading fleet off Charleston,

June 14.—Gen. Ewell defeated Gen. Milroy at Winchester, Va., with a loss of 2,000 men, and drove him to Harper's Ferry.

June 17.—The rebel ram Atlanta, was decoyed into Wilmington Waters, off the coast of South Carolina, and captured after a brief fight, by the Weehawken, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers. A division of our cavalry under Col. Kilpatrick, encountered Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade, consisting of five regiments, with artillery, near Aldie, Va., and a desperate hand-to-hand encounter followed, ending in a hasty retreat on the part of the rebel forces. 100 prisoners were captured.

June 21.—Gen. McClemand removed by Grant, and Gen. Ord put in his place.

June 23.—Rebels under Johnston, attacked Osterhaus' division on Big Black River, Miss., and were defeated with great slaughter.

June 24.—Rosecrans' advance from Murfreesboro. Liberty Gap taken by Willich's brigade with a loss of 75 killed and wounded. Hoover's Gap taken by Col. Wilder's mounted brigade, with a loss of 53 killed and wounded.

June 25.—Another fight at Liberty Gap between a rebel division under Claybourne, and Willich, Wilder and Carter's brigades. Our loss 40 killed, 100 wounded, that of the rebels, much greater. The rebels fled in disorder.

June 26.—Rear-Admiral Foote died in New York City. Col. Wilder's brigade destroyed the Deckert bridge in the rear of Bragg, between the Tullahoma and Chattanooga.

June 28.—Gen. Hooker was relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac, by his own request, and Gen. Meade succeeds him.

JULY 1863.--BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PENN.

July 1.—In the latter part of June the rebel army, under Lee, invaded Pennsylvania. On the 1st of July they were attacked by Gen. Meade near Gettysburg, and after a three days' battle, driven from the field, leaving 5,000 killed and wounded in our hands. Meade took 20,000 prisoners. Missouri passed the Ordinance of Emancipation. Rosecrans drove Bragg from Tullahoma.

July 4.—Gen. Prentice with 3,500 men defeated 18,000 rebels under Holmes at Helena, Ark. Union loss less than 100; that of the rebels 2,400, including 1,600 prisoners.

VICKSBURG.

July 4.—The siege of Vicksburg by the Union army under Grant, commenced May 18, and was pressed forward with almost unprecedented vigor until July 4, when Pemberton surrendered to Gen. Grant 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon, and 50,000 stand of arms.

July 5.—John Morgan captured Lebanon, Ky., with 400 prisoners.

PORT HUDSON.

July 8.—In the month of May, Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson. Two grand attacks were made by land and water on the 27th of May and 14th of June, in which portions of the enemy's works were taken. At last, on the 8th of July, the commander, Maj. Gen. Gardner, surrendered with 7,000 prisoners, 60 cannon, and 10,000 stand of arms.

MORGAN'S RAID.

July 8.—Morgan, with 5,000 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, Indiana, and marched rapidly through the southern part of the State into Ohio, committing

numerous depredations. On the 18th, he was overtaken by the troops under Cols Hobson and Judah near Pomeroy, who captured all his artillery and 1,300 prisoners. Several skirmishes followed, in all of which Morgan was defeated, and numbers of his men made prisoners. With a mere fragment of his command he retreated to Columbiana county, where, on the 20th, he surrendered to Gen. Shackelford.

July 17.—Gen. Sherman attacked Jackson, Miss., routed Johnson, and occupied the city. Large stores were captured, and also 40 locomotives, and all the rolling stock of three railroads. Gen. Ransom occupied Natchez. A large quantity of ammunition, 13 cannon, 2,000 head of cattle, and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar fell into his hands. A severe fight occurred on Elk creek, Ark., between Gen. Blunt, with 2,400 Union troops, and General Cooper, with 5,000 rebels, in which the former were victorious. Union loss 40, that of the rebels 184.

July 20.—A cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. Foster, struck the Wilmington & Weldon railroad at Rocky Mount, N. C., burnt the long bridge over Tar river, tore up two miles of track, destroyed the depot, a large cotton factory, a valuable supply train, and 5,000 bales of rebel cotton. A cavalry force under Col. Tolland, of the 34th Ohio Mounted Infantry, burned Wytheville, Va., after a severe fight, taking 3 cannon, 700 stand of arms, and 120 prisoners. Our loss was 65, including the brave Col. Tolland; that of the rebels, 75 killed and many wounded.

July 22.—Col. Wilder, of Rosecrans' advance, shelled Chattanooga. Brashear City, La., recaptured by the Union Gunboat Sachem.

July 23.—A gallant fight occurred near Manassas Gap, in which 800 men of Gen. Spinola's brigade, utterly routed twice their number of Georgia and North Carolina troops, with 17 cannon. Although protected by a stone wall, the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, was not less than 500 men.

July 23.—Kentucky again invaded. A small detachment of Union troops at Richmond, under Col. Saunders, badly cut up by 2,000 rebels under Ool Pegram, and compelled to retreat to Lexington. Kit Carson, with part of the 1st New Mexico regiment, defeated the Navajoe Indians in a severe fight beyond Fort Canby.

July 31.—The Union forces in Kentucky, under Col. Saunders, thoroughly routed the rebel troops under Scott and Pegram. The rebels fled beyond the Cumberland river, closely pursued by our cavalry. Our loss was small, that of the rebels several hundred.

AUGUST 1863.

August 2.—A severe though indecisive cavalry fight occurred at Culpepper, Va., between Buford and Stuart, in which 100 prisoners were captured by the Union troops.

August 17.—The rebels having collected an immense quantity of stores at Grenada, Miss., Gen. Hurlbut sent out an expedition

under the command of Lieut.-Col. Phillips, of the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, to destroy them. Leaving Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th, Col. Phillips attacked the rebel forces at Grenada, consisting of 2,000 men, under command of Gen. Slimmer, and drove them in confusion from the place. He then destroyed all the ordnance and commissary stores, burnt the depot and machine shop, tore up the railroad track and destroyed 57 locomotives, and more than 400 cars. This was to the rebels an irreparable loss.

August 20.—The town of Lawrence, Kansas, was surprised in the middle of the night by 300 guerrillas, who had collected in Cass county, Mo., under the leadership of Quantrill. The town was set on fire, and 182 buildings burned to the ground, and \$2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. 191 persons were killed, many of whom were helpless women and children; 581 were wounded, many of them mortally. After the departure of the guerrillas, the citizens organized under Gen. James H. Lane and pursued them to their headquarters at Grand river, Mo., where they scattered in various directions. About 80 of the murderers were killed.

August 22.—Col. Woodson's cavalry made a successful onslaught upon numerous guerrilla bands in Arkansas, capturing Jeff. Thompson with his entire staff. Gen. Blunt, with 4,500 men, attacked Gen. Cooper, with 11,000 rebel troops, in the Indian Territory, and compelled him to retreat to Red river.

August 29.—The rebel army in Arkansas under Gen. Price, severely pushed by the Union forces under Gen. Steele. Steele's advance, under Gen. Davidson, drove 3,000 rebels, under Marmaduke, out of Brownsville and across the Arkansas river.

September 1.—Gen. Blunt defeated the rebel forces in Arkansas, under Cooper and Cobell, and captured Fort Smith with very little cost to the Union arms. The rebels evacuated Little Rock, and retreated to Fort Washington, 40 miles south.

September 4.—Burnside occupied Knoxville, Tenn., and was hailed with delight by the inhabitants.

September 9.—General Crittenden's Division of Rosecrans' Army entered Chattanooga, the rebels having abandoned it and fled.

September 8.—A land and naval force under the command of Gen. Franklin, made an attack on the rebel fortifications at Sabine City, Texas, but were repulsed with a loss of two small boats.

September 10.—Gen. Burnside captured Cumberland Gap, with 2,000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery, under the command of Maj. Gen. Frazer. Gen. Steele took possession of Little Rock Ark, the enemy having retreated without fighting. The advance guards about 400 in number of a Federal force on the Atchafalaya River, La., was surrounded and captured by the rebels.

CHICKAMAUGA.

September 19.—The battle was commenced by Gen. Bragg in the morning and continued all day. At night both armies were

pied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. On the next day the battle was renewed by the rebels and lasted until dark. The Union army was defeated and driven back to Chattanooga, which place it still holds. The Federal loss was about 1800 killed and 9500 wounded and 2500 prisoners.

October 9.—Wheeler's rebel cavalry which had come north of the Tennessee River for the purpose of cutting Rosecrans communications, was defeated with considerable loss at Farmington, Tenn., and again near Shelbyville.

October 11—Skirmish at Collierville, Tenn., in which the rebels were defeated. Loss small.

October 14.—Fight at Bristol, Va., rebels defeated with considerable loss in men and material.

October 20.—The Department of the Cumberland and Mississippi were consolidated and placed under the command of General Grant. Gen. Rosecrans removed and Gen. Thomas appointed in his place.

CHATTANOOGA.

Nov. 25.—The rebel army under Bragg was badly whipped near Chattanooga, losing about 6,000 prisoners, and 52 guns. The Union troops pursued their advantage with alacrity. The rebels retreated in confusion. The Union loss was between 3,000 and 4,000 in killed and wounded.

Dec. 4.—Gen. Longstreet commenced the siege of Knoxville Nov. 17th. On the 29th there was a severe fight, in which the Confederates were defeated. This, with the defeat of Bragg at Chattanooga, compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. He retreated toward Virginia, pursued by Burnside's forces; while another army, under Gen. Foster, started from Cumberland Gap to cut off their retreat.

Dec. 7.—The Army of the Potomac, after crossing the Rapidan, and skirmishing with the enemy on the south bank of the river, retired without risking a general battle, to its old camping ground north of the Rappahannock.

Dec. 28.—The siege of Charleston still continues. But little has been done recently besides bombarding Sumter, and throwing a few shells occasionally into the city.

JANUARY 1864.

Jan. 28.—During the past month operations in the field have been almost entirely suspended. The fitting of new troops has been going on rapidly, while the number of veterans re-enlisting is greater than was expected. Preparations are being made for a vigorous campaign in the spring.



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